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Part One
Pages 1-8

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LI STAID ON THE DOLPHIN

Rain Interfered with the Programme for West Point.

THE RECEPTION ABANDONED

The Viceroy Had Many Questions to Ask on the Trip Up the River and Returning.

WILL HAVE A BUSY TIME TO-DAY

Luncheon at Merchants' Club, Review of Police, Firemen, and Street-Cleaners, and a Banquet.

No respect for the august person of Li Hung Chang, the distinguished Chinese guest of the United States, was shown by the elements yesterday.

It had been arranged that the United States dispatch boat Dolphin should take the Viceroy to West Point, there to inspect the Military Academy. The trip was made, but on account of the rain Earl Li remained on board while the younger of his sons and some of his suite went ashore. Thousands had assembled at West Point to see him. The drills and reception were abandoned.

The journey afforded the Viceroy an opportunity for asking questions, which he fully improved. He expressed again his wonder at the energy of the Americans and declared the water front presented a wonderful sight.

Tired with the day's outing, Li Hung Chang retired early last night. With luncheon, review of police, firemen, and street cleaners, and a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening, he will have a busy time to-day.

THE TRIP TO WEST POINT.

Questions by the Viceroy Who Was Interested in Everything.

Li Hung Chang and his suite were astir early yesterday morning. Breakfast was served as usual shortly after 6 o'clock in their private apartments at the Waldorf, and after the Ambassador had enjoyed his usual morning smoke he announced himself as ready for the trip to West Point to inspect the military academy. Gen. Ruger and his staff were in waiting, and a little before 8 o'clock the start was made for the East Twenty-sixth Street pier, off which the United States dispatch boat Dolphin was awaiting the arrival of the party. Col. Fred D. Grant, John Russell Young, and several other prominent gentlemen had preceded the party to the dock.

The party was transferred to the dispatch boat on a barge propelled by twelve stalwart sailors under command of Ensign W. W. Phelps. As the barge neared the Dolphin the Chinese imperial flag was run up to the fore, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired. The Viceroy ascended the ladder at the side of the Dolphin with marked agility for a man of his years, although his attendants rendered some assistance. He went at once to the main cabin, and was introduced to Commander Clover of the Dolphin, and greeted the others of the party warmly. After a few pleasant exchanges with Gen. Ruger and Col. Grant, the Viceroy expressed a wish to get out on the upper deck.

Besides the Ambassador and his suite, there were in the party Gen. Ruger and his staff, consisting of Major George W. Davis, Capt. S. C. Mills, and Lieut. Cummins; Col. F. D. Grant, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Col. S. S. Sumner of the Sixth Cavalry, John Russell Young, and George F. Seward, former Ministers to China; Gen. J. H. Wilson, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the East; Mayor Strong and his son, P. Bradley Strong; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and his aide, Major Van Duser; Vice President Frank Thompson of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his son, Clarke Thompson; Col. John J. McCook, who met the Viceroy in Moscow; Col. Daniel Appleton of New-York's crack regiment, the Seventh, and Col. W. C. Church.

Observed from the Deck.

The Dolphin weighed anchor and headed down the East River at 8:45. Li Hung Chang, who remained on the deck, displayed much interest in his surroundings, and his inexhaustible supply of questions began to pour forth. He first asked about the great sugar refineries of Williamsburg. Col. Grant had been talking with the Viceroy, through the interpreter, about railroads and other enterprises, when the Dolphin came abreast of the large refineries.

"There," said the Colonel, "is an investment that pays 12 per cent. on an invested capital of $37,000,000."

This brought from Li the familiar expression "ugh," and he apparently became very much interested in what Col. Grant had to say further about sugar refining and its development in this country.

Chinese Flag on the Vermont.

In passing the navy yard the Chinese flag was hoisted on the old wooden ship Vermont, while the saluting battery on the cob dock fired a salute of nineteen guns. The Viceroy then caught sight of the Brooklyn Bridge. He was in the very best of spirits and kept up a constant run of queries with those about him. The entire Chinese party became very much interested in Col. Grant's description of the bridge, and the Viceroy began to cross-examine the Colonel. He asked if the bridge belonged to a company or to the municipalities and what it had cost to construct it. Had it paid for itself, &c., and finally he wanted to know if New-York City bonds were at a premium.

After all these questions had been answered to his apparent satisfaction, he remarket that the bridge was a wonderful structure; that the Americans were a very ingenious race, and that their ingenuity seemingly knew no bounds.

As the Dolphin neared the Battery Gen. Ruger approached the Viceroy and remarked: "Now, Your Excellency, we are coming to Governors Island. I do not own this island, but the island practically owns me."

Li turned his attention to the great build-

Continued on Page 5.

OLD RED LION INN IN ASHES.

Stage House in the Berkshires Dating from 1773 Burned.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—Fire today consumed the Stockbridge House, known lately as the Red Lion Inn, and removes one of the oldest hotels in Massachusetts. The house had 165 guests, some of whom were domiciled in outside cottages.

The fire originated in the pastry-kitchen chimney, at 4:30 A. M., where the cook had just built a fire. Before help arrived the fire had made such progress that it could not be controlled by the local apparatus. The kitchen was in the east corner of the new wing, so that the guests were easily aroused, and the fire escapes prevented confusion. No guests were injured, and there was no panic. The baggage of the guests was nearly all saved.

It was half an hour before water could be got in sufficient force to supply the village from Lake Averic, two miles away, where a pump has to be used to force pressure, and no steam was on. Help from the Lee and Great Barrington Fire Department arrived and prevented the destruction of the National Bank, the town offices, and large business blocks.

Much furniture was destroyed, and Mrs. Plumb, wife of the landlord, C. H. Plumb, who had one of the most valuable collections in Colonial ceramics and antique furniture in the country, lost heavily. The baggage of the guests was thrown out in confusion, and the street was covered with valuable articles.

The house was built originally in 1773, was then known as the Red Lion Inn, and remained almost intact, the parlors being in the old part. It was a famous stagehouse between Boston and Albany. It was enlarged in 1846, and the name changed to the Stockbridge House. Again, in 1885 and in 1893, material enlargement was made, and the name was changed back to Red Lion Inn. C. H. Plumb had conducted it for twenty-four years, and it had been in his family since 1862.

The house had exclusive guests from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

PANTHER SHOT NEAR MILBURN.

Terrorized Farmers and Summer Residents on Long Island.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 31.—A panther escaped from one of Walter L. Main's wagons Saturday while the circus was passing along the road from Lynbrook to Far Rockaway. The animal escaped into the woods, despite the efforts of the circus employes to capture it.

The news that the animal was at liberty spread with great rapidity, and caused more or less excitement on the Rockaway Neck and through the villages between Valley Stream and this place. The farmers and Summer residents of the section remained in a state of alarm until this afternoon, when the animal was shot, but not until after he had killed several dogs.

When the animal escaped from the wagon he started northward and headed toward Hempstead. At Rockville Centre he seems to have been diverted in his course, and turned eastward. All day yesterday parties were watching for him, and farmers on all sides had their guns ready. The beast had good luck, however, as, while plenty of people saw him or saw his footmarks, he did not encounter any of the armed farmers.

This morning he was reported near this village, and women and children took care to remain indoors during the day. This afternoon the wanderer was located in the vicinity of Milburn. Francis Brill, ex-Town Clerk of Hempstead, armed himself and started to track the panther.

A curious crowd followed Mr. Brill and a couple of farmers joined him in the hunt. Late this afternoon the hunters were rewarded by locating the panther in a large tree in the woods near Milburn. Mr. Brill shot the animal, and during the evening several hundred people viewed the body of the anything but ferocious looking beast.

IN THEIR BERKSHIRE COTTAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney at the Summit of October Mountain.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 31.—Young Mr. Harry Whitney and his bride arrived in Lenox this afternoon by way of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, and leaving the cars at New-Lenox Station, were met by one of their own carriages and driven to the summit of October Mountain, where they found everything in readiness for their arrival. Some of their friends among the cottagers, including Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, welcomed them at the station, and accompanied them part of the way to their new home. It was not generally known that they were to arrive at this time, so they escaped the crowd of curious spectators that would otherwise have been there.

They came on to the Whitney property when within about three miles of the camp, and from that point to their cottage there is not an inhabited house. They are to-night occupying the picturesque cottage which was prepared for them to use in rainy weather, but as the weather is now clearer, they will probably occupy their Adirondack camp to-morrow.

They expressed much pleasure with the general arrangements for their comfort, and the romantic surroundings of their new Summer home.

ALL HAWKSHAWS DISCHARGED.

Louisville's Board of Safety Reorganized the Police Force.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—The Board of Safety this evening removed the entire detective force owing to charges made against the detectives during the recent impeachment trial.

The old men, with the exception of James Gorley, who was discharged, were given places on the regular police force. Ex-Chief William Owens was made a Captain of Police, to succeed Capt. "Jake" Hager, who was made Chief of Detectives.

A Dinner to Lord Russell.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 31.—Lord Russell is in the city, and was given a banquet at the Rideau Club to-night by the Government of Canada. Besides Premier Laurier, members of his Cabinet, and other Privy Councilors, there were present all the Senators and members of Parliament who are members of the bar, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other dignitaries. To-morrow the Lord Chief Justice and his party will return to Montreal, and, after visiting Quebec and the far-famed Saguenay, will travel by way of Lake Champlain to Boston and New-York.

GOLD FLOWS FROM EUROPE

IMPORTS EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN A FEW DAYS.

Estimated that the Sub-Treasury Will Be Benefited from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000—Engagements Now Aggregate $18,000,000—J. P. Morgan & Co. Deposit $1,500,000—Adjournment of Clearing House Loan Committee.

The flow of gold from Europe to this country gives promise of a considerable increase in volume within the next few days. Estimates of the total amount that will be received into the Sub-Treasury before the present movement ceases range all the way from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. The importations of gold by New-York banks and firms thus far ordered aggregate $18,000,000.

There were deposits of imported gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday as follows: J. P. Morgan & Co., $1,500,000; Lazard Frères, $500,000, and the Bank of Montreal, $500,000, making a total of $2,500,000. Gold certificates and legal-tender notes were taken in exchange for the metal.

The fact that Lazard Frères took $500,000 in greenbacks in exchange for their gold, and deposited the greenbacks in the Hanover National Bank, led to the erroneous statement that the Hanover National had placed half a million of gold in the Sub-Treasury. The statement was made yesterday that the Hanover National Bank has $725,000 of imported gold on the way from Europe, and that it will be placed in the Sub-Treasury this week.

The Bank of Montreal yesterday deposited $500,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury in anticipation of the receipt of an equal amount now in transit from Europe.

Further engagements of gold for shipment to this country were announced yesterday as follows: "Speyer & Co., $2,500,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $1,000,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,000,000, and the Bank of Montreal, $500,000. The movement of gold from New-York to Canada, it is believed, has practically ceased.

An encouraging financial sign of the times was made manifest yesterday by the action of the New-York Clearing House Loan Committee in taking an adjournment without having issued any Clearing House certificates. The members of the committee who attended yesterday's meeting were J. Edward Simmons, George G. Williams, and Henry W. Cannon. In the absence of Chairman Frederick D. Tappen, Mr. Simmons presided. After the adjournment of the committee, Mr. Simmons said that it was found, upon investigation, that no necessity existed for the issuing of Clearing House certificates at present.

THE FIGHT IN MAINE.

Sound-Money Men Expect to Poll a Very Large Vote.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Maine's delegation of gold Democrats were in Boston to-day, en route to Indianapolis. There were twelve of them, headed by William Henry Clifford of Portland, the gold Democrats' candidate for Governor of Maine.

C. Vey Holman of South Thomaston, who is a member of the gold National Committee from Maine and ex-officio Chairman of the State Committee, shares with Mr. Clifford the leadership of the delegation. Mr. Holman said the outlook for the bolters in Maine was very bright.

"I know of towns where practically the whole Democratic vote will be thrown for Mr. Clifford," said Mr. Holman. "Before we nominated him, these Democrats said they would not vote. I see that Mr. Manley says in an interview that Mr. Clifford will have a large vote. This comes pretty near confirming what I say."

Mr. Holman was asked what progress was being made in the proceedings to have an injunction issued to keep the name of Mr. Frank, the silver candidate, off the ticket. He said he could say nothing for publication at this time. He could say, however, that the status of the case was so plain that it was perfectly clear that the convention which nominated Mr. Frank was illegal. "The Portland Convention was clearly functus officio," said Mr. Holman. "It was adjourned sine die, and if there were any chance of Mr. Frank getting the election, the Republicans could have his election declared void on account of illegality in his nomination."

Mr. Holman said the injunction matter would rest until after he got back from Indianapolis.

WILL BID ADIEU TO SING SING.

Ex-Judge Kenneth F. Sutherland to be Released To-day.

Ex-Police Justice Kenneth F. Sutherland of Coney Island will be released today from Sing Sing Prison, where he has been confined for two years for participation in the election frauds three years ago, which resulted in John Y. McKane being sent to prison. Robert Sutherland, brother of the former Judge, will go with two friends to Sing Sing and escort the ex-Judge from the prison to his home, at Coney Island.

It has been rumored that the residents of the island will give Sutherland a big ovation on his arrival, and the rumor is believed to be founded on fact, although the strictest secrecy is maintained by those said to be at the head of the affair. Robert Sutherland said yesterday that the Sutherland families would join in a quiet home celebration over the return of Kenneth, but that, so far as he knew, there was to be no public demonstration.

CHICAGO STOCK SETTLEMENTS.

Match and Biscuit Shares Refused in Private Liquidations.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—This should have been settlement day on the Chicago Stock Exchange, but as the Exchange is closed, a vast amount of private settling took place.

Members of the Exchange decline to take any of the Moore stocks—Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit—on the ground that the Exchange is closed. It was estimated that about 20,000 shares of other concerns would either be settled privately or renewed with additional margins before night.

No new developments in the affairs of Moore Brothers occurred to-day. The special committee having their matters in charge had nothing to report.

VERMONT'S ELECTION TO-DAY.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Will Have a Big Majority.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Aug. 31.—Greater interest centres upon the State election in Vermont to-morrow than has been manifested since 1860. An active campaign has been conducted by the two leading parties, and almost entirely upon National issues, although each has adopted somewhat different methods.

The candidates of the several parties for Governor are: Major Josiah Grout of Derby, (Rep.,) Dr. Henry Jackson of Barre, (Dem.,) Joseph Battell of Ripton, (Pop.,) and Rooney Whittemore of St. Albans, (Proh.)

The vote this year will be compared with 1892, when the vote for Governor was: Fuller, (Rep.,) 38,918; Smalley, (Dem.,) 19,215; Allen, (Proh.,) 1,525.

There is no doubt whatever that the Republican candidate will be elected Governor this year, as usual, but the question is, What will be his majority?

The Republican majority has been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. There is no question that the letter of Edward J. Phelps of Burlington, in which he declares not only his refusal to support Bryan and Sewall, but his intention to support the Republican candidate in the State election, will have a potent influence with many wavering voters heretofore of Democratic faith.

All things considered, the probability is that the Republican majority will exceed 25,000, and not go over 28,000.

SECRETARY SMITH'S WORK.

He Will Remain in His Position for a Short Time Longer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Although the resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith practically took effect at the close of the department to-day, he will probably remain a day or two at the department at the request of his successor, Gov. Francis, who will not be able to arrange his business affairs at St. Louis and reach his post of duty until the middle of the week. Secretary Francis will find most branches of the business of the department up to date and upon current work.

Secretary Smith to-day gave out a statement describing the business that has for more than three years been under his supervision, and what he has accomplished during that period, dwelling principally upon the settlement of conflicting land cases in the great Western territory. Many thousands of these had accumulated when he entered office, but by diligence and labor a great mass of them has been disposed of.

In his statement he calls attention to the work of the law force in adjudicating these claims, and shows that from March 3, 1893, to date there has been an increase of 1,935 cases disposed of over those of the same period prior to 1893. Secretary Smith showed that the result of his policy in relation to forest reservations would ultimately result in their better preservation; also that his improvement in the matter of issuing patents tends to prevent delays. His strict adherence to the rules of civil service and general improvements in the various branches of the departments are also shown in the statement.

KNOWLTON'S PLANS THWARTED

Failing in His Murderous Intentions, He Committed Suicide.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Coroner Charles E. Birch held an inquest this morning at Kensico over the body of J. Everett Knowlton, the young man who committed suicide at the home of Augustus Wall on Saturday night, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The body has been removed to Lockwood's morgue, in this village. The young man's father, I. T. Knowlton, of Armonk, has taken charge of the body, and the funeral will take place according to Friends' rites on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

The father says his son was not in his right mind. He was once in the Middletown Asylum for the Insane, and was discharged as cured, but he has had spells of insanity, and it was, no doubt, in one of these that he went to Mr. Wall's house and wanted to see his daughter, to whom he had for a long time tried to pay attentions, but who repeatedly repulsed him.

It is thought he intended, in his mad frenzy, to kill Miss Wall and her father, as well as himself; but she was, fortunately, away from home, and although he shot several times at the father, none of the bullets took effect.

TIES PILED ON THE TRACK.

Excursion Train Out of Baltimore Barely Escapes Wreck.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—An attempt was made yesterday, near Camp Parole, a small station on the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, to wreck the Bay Ridge excursion train, which left Washington at 1:30 P. M.

Several ties had been placed upon the track, and it was only by the quick work of Engineer Coleman that a disaster was averted. The train was brought to a stop a few feet from the ties, the engine afterward pushing the obstruction from the track. The train consisted of ten cars, and there were 550 passengers.

It is believed that the ties were placed upon the track by negroes.

DESERTS BRYAN.

An Indiana Democrat Joins the Sound-Money Forces.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—James L. Keach, member of the Indiana Democratic State Executive Committee, deserted the Chicago ticket to-day. He visited sound-money headquarters, sought a conference with Secretary Wilson, and said earnestly: "I have reached the conclusion that I'd rather trust Watterson and the other leaders of this movement than Bryan, Tillman, or Altgeld."

Mr. Keach is, and has been, one of the most influential Democratic leaders in Marion County. He is a man of force and great executive ability.

No Cruise for Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In consequence of the "emergency" necessitating the use of the practice cruiser Bancroft for other purposes than that for which she was built, the fourth, or lowest, class at the Naval Academy is prevented from having its usual September cruise, and will be quartered on the old Santee until the October term begins. The Santee, which is an old hulk not mentioned in the Naval Register, is permanently moored at the academy and used as a marine barracks.

EARNEST FOR SOUND MONEY

The Indianapolis Convention Will Do Good Work To-morrow.

MANY DELEGATES ARE PRESENT

President Cleveland Suggested As a Candidate by Both Washington and Florida.

IT IS NOT PROBABLE HE WOULD ACCEPT

An Enthusiastic Meeting Assured and the Platform Will Be One of Pure Democratic Principles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—The delegates to the National Democratic Convention began to arrive this morning in considerable numbers, and before to-morrow noon it is expected there will be nearly 900 of them here ready to begin the convention work on Wednesday at noon.

To those mistaken silverites who argued that the third party had little life in it, that a convention that held out no hope of spoils would not attract anybody, and that no one could be found to run as the candidate of a party that expected to be beaten, the spectacle that is about to be witnessed here is incomprehensible. The 870 or more delegates, representing forty or forty-one States, who are to meet in the convention hall on Wednesday have braved a storm of opposition and ridicule at home, have severed political associations they have enjoyed for the last time, and have undertaken the inconvenience and expense of long journeys to express their solemn protest against the party of revolution, and they are doing it in a spirit of resolution as determined as the more noisy fanaticism of the silverites.

The accounts brought here by the incoming delegates from the States they represent are very much alike. The opposition to free silver and Populism generally has been growing rapidly since Aug. 7, when the Indianapolis conference issued the call for the convention. All former estimates made of the gold Democratic vote in the West and South are advanced. The silver wave is not advanced; it is receding, day by day. In Wisconsin it will be ineffectual to prevent a prodigious majority for sound money. In Missouri, according to the conservative estimate of Mr. Krauthof, the ticket to be named here, no matter who the candidates may be, will get 20,000 votes at least. Ex-Mayor Hopkins of Chicago believes that Illinois will give 100,000 votes for a sound-money ticket, if Watterson be the candidate for President.

Texas, according to one of its delegates, will cast more than 75,000 Democratic votes against Bryan, many of which will go directly to McKinley.

The spirit of the convention promises to be admirable. An assurance of absolute success to the ticket could scarcely impart a better tone to the conversation of the delegates. There is nowhere to be found a delegate who has any information that in his part of the country there is such a tide of silver sentiment as to justify the fear that the United States are about to vote for a Populistic candidate and the dangerous experiment of a boy President.

Although full of resentment against the Chicago declarations, and out of all patience with the Chicago candidates, the Democrats here are not at all anxious to waste time by "arraigning" or "denouncing" the Tillman and Altgeld convention. The general desire is to march right on, "like an army with banners," proclaiming anew time-honored Democratic principles, without reference to so-called Democratic assertions, and to name candidates, as if there had been no Democratic National Convention in 1896.

There will be no controversy in the convention about the occupation of the seats, so that the business most important to be done will be speedily reached. Before the convention there will be great deal of warm discussion as to the scope of the platform, and, incidentally, until after it has been decided whether it shall be brief, epigrammatic, and general, or long and analytic. There will be some advocacy of an income-tax plank, or currency schemes, of many things that the majority must have an opportunity to decide whether they shall be simply referred to or discussed with elaborate arguments. The tendency will be, if the most conservative judgment shall rule, to declare general principles and to avoid elaborate discussions.

Mr. Krauthof of Missouri, a very earnest and active gold Democrat, favors a plank on the income tax, and he believes one will be adopted with practical unanimity. "The convention," he says, "will commit the sound-money party to this principle as a fair, just method of raising revenue; but the declaration will set forth that, in view of the Constitutional judgments which have been regularly declared against this form of taxation, the first effort shall be one to remove this objection, not in the revolutionary manner of the Chicago declaration, by packing the Supreme Court, but by the method proposed in the Constitution itself. The plan proposed at Chicago is revolutionary, while our plan will be for the orderly method. The declaration will not be meant to indorse the income-tax feature of the Wilson bill, but simply an indorsement of the principle, leaving the administration of the tax to be fixed by Congress when this body is authorized to fix it. Neither will the declaration denounce the income-tax feature of the

Continued on Page 3.

RUINED BY HIS INHERITANCE.

Wife Protested Against His Drinking, He Shot Her and Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Frank Beaubien, a traveling agent, shot his wife in the back to-day. He then blew his brains out with the same weapon.

Beaubien was forty years of age. He had considerable money left to him about six months ago, and had been drinking heavily ever since. His wife's remonstrances caused numerous family quarrels. This morning he went home drunk, and when his wife protested he became crazed with anger, and, seizing a revolver, declared that he would kill her.

Mrs. Beaubien ran screaming into the street, followed by her husband. When she reached the middle of the road Beaubien, who was at the gate, fired. The bullet entered her back between the shoulders and went through her body. The woman sank to the pavement, and as she lay there Beaubien again fired twice at her, but missed. He then ran into the house, locked himself in a bedroom, put the revolver to the back of his head, and fired, dying instantly.

The woman has a fair chance of recovery.

TOWN OF TIGNISH BURNED.

Six or Seven Blocks of the Fishing Station Destroyed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The town of Tignish, P. E. I., is reported to have been almost wiped out by fire last night. Six or seven blocks, including nearly all the principal places of business, were destroyed.

J. H. Myrick & Co., general dealers, who carry on the largest business in Tignish, were among those burned out. They carried $20,000 insurance.

Other properties wiped out were the Post Office, the residence of Edward Hackett, M. P.; Brennan's warehouse, and other buildings; McKinnon's Hotel, Bernard's Hotel and hardware store, the railway roundhouse and coal shed, an engine, and four cars. The cause of the fire was children playing with matches. Total loss, $100,000; insurance, $30,000.

Tignish, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is the northern terminus of the Prince Edward Island Railway. It is one of the most important fishing stations on the island. The population is less than 500.

THIEVES FOLLOW MR. BRYAN.

Steal $963 Bank Cash While Clerks Look at the Procession.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 31.—The gang of sneak thieves and pickpockets who have been following William J. Bryan in his campaign tour and working the crowds that go to hear him speak made a haul this afternoon in Ripley, where Mr. Bryan made a speech on leaving for Cleveland.

The Bryan procession passed E. A. Stringer's Ripley branch of the First National Bank of Westfield. The clerks went out to look at the candidate. All the ready cash, amounting to $963, was missing when they returned.

SAVED SHIP AND PASSENGERS.

Engineer Staid at His Post Till Waist Deep in Water.

GRINDSTONE CITY, Mich., Aug. 31.—The steamer Michigan ran ashore half a mile below here at 8:30 last night. A bucket broke on the wheel, and a pipe burst while the vessel was some distance off shore, causing a leak.

The steamer filled rapidly, and the engineer was standing in three feet of water when they reached the reef. Fifty passengers were on board.

The Port Austin Life Saving Station went immediately to the rescue, and assisted in repairing the boat.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and not so warm weather, with northerly to westerly winds.

The barometer had risen generally last night over the central valleys and Northern States, and had fallen in Rocky Mountain districts. It was highest over the Upper Mississippi Valley and lowest in Northern Montana. It was slightly cooler last evening from New-England and the Middle Atlantic coast westward to the Lower Missouri Valley, and slightly warmer in the Southern States. Local showers occurred during the day in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and northern portion of the lake region, also in Florida, Nebraska, and Montana. The weather continued fair throughout the Southern States, central valleys, and upper lake region.

It will be fair and cooler from New-England southwestward over the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. The temperature will rise slightly in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, with generally fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	66	60	65
6 A. M.	67	59	64
9 A. M.	71	64	69
12 M.	74	71	75
4 P. M.	74	62	67
6 P. M.	70	65	67
9 P. M.	70	62	66
12 P. M.	65	62	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1895	70
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 3.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Mrs. Hanna H. Slocum, or Hubert, who owns considerable property at Long Branch, where she resides, was examined before United States Commissioner Whitehead in Newark yesterday, charged with having defrauded the Pension Department out of $901.83. Testimony was submitted tending to show that after the death of her husband, Capt. William H. Slocum, she had been married to Frederick W. Hubert of New-York, by the Rev. I. W. Brinkerhoff of the Bedford Street Baptist Church, New-York, and that after her marriage to Hubert she continued to draw the pension, still claiming that she was a widow. She was held for trial.

—The large general store of H. H. Victoria in Whitesborough, N. Y., two dwelling houses owned by J. R. and D. C. Whitten, and the building in which the Post Office was located, were burned yesterday. The village has no fire department and the flames were combatted by bucket brigades until assistance was sent from Utica and Yorkville. The loss is $25,500; insurance, $11,500.

—Fire destroyed a million feet of lumber belonging to Mr. Carlton of Toronto and the Spry Lumber Company of Chicago, at Cheboygan, Mich., Sunday. The loss is about $300,000; fully insured.

THE PARTY SET RIGHT

New-York Democrats Meet at Syracuse.

BRYAN IDEA REPUDIATED

Strong Declarations in Favor of Upholding Party Principle.

TWO ELECTORS ARE NOMINATED

The Convention Will Reassemble in Brooklyn to Name a State Ticket.

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Delegates Sent to the National Convention at Indianapolis—A New Committee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The delegates and Electors at Large named by the Syracuse Sound-Money Democratic Convention in the Alhambra here to-day are as follows:

Electors at Large—Robert Earl of Herkimer, Oswald Ottendorfer of New-York.

Delegates at Large—Roswell P. Flower of Watertown, Charles Tracey of Albany, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, George J. Magee of Watkins.

Alternates at Large—Francis M. Scott of New-York, ex-Mayor Bishop of Buffalo, George A. Brockway of Cortland, Charles J. Bissell of Rochester.

The convention was a notable success. It was a direct notification to the people, not only of this State, but of the country, that the Democracy is not tied up to the cause of a fifty-three-cent dollar to a few silver mine owners who seek an enormously high protection for their wares, or to high and ruinous protection in any other form.

It was a remarkable gathering, both in its make-up and in the business it accomplished. It was a genuine Democratic Convention. There was no truckling to cheap politics in it.

Every man who came here as a delegate to-day came because he believed that it was the right thing to do. He paid his own expenses. It was a convention devoid of selfish motives. No man came here with any expectation of getting an office as a result of his trip. It was a convention without eulogies and without the usual annoying convention incidents. It was a business affair, pure and simple. The speeches of Temporary Chairman Daniel G. Griffin and of Permanent Chairman Charles S. Fairchild were of a character to arouse sincere Democratic applause, and they did so. The references of the speakers to President Cleveland and his Administration were received in a way that shows that Democrats have not forgotten how to applaud the name of the only Democratic President since the war.

When the resolutions were read there was a grand demonstration at the mention of the President. Men got on their feet and waved hats, coats, and canes. The resolutions adopted stick fast to Democratic doctrines. Their declaration in favor of the present money standard was made with bravery and directness. There is no bimetallism about it.

The Committee on Resolutions met after the adjournment of the first session of the convention and discussed what should go into the platform in a full and free way. Ex-Secretary Fairchild was Chairman of the committee. Commissioner of Taxes Theodore Sutro of New-York City proposed a plank favoring a Constitutional amendment that would enable Congress to legally levy an income tax. It was argued that there were those in the Democratic Party who favored such a tax, but it was also contended that it was a disputed question, and that there was no necessity of introducing it in this convention. When the proposition to insert this plank was submitted to the vote of the committee it was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

In all the discussion that was had in the Committee on Resolutions nothing but the friendliest spirit was shown. On the money plank there was a complete and harmonious agreement.

The decision to nominate the two Electors at Large and to make ex-Secretary Fairchild permanent Chairman instead of continuing Mr. Griffin, the temporary Chairman, in that capacity was reached early to-day.

The selection of ex-Judge Robert Earl of the Supreme Court and Oswald Ottendorfer as the two Electors at Large will serve very well to show how earnest the real Democrats of this State are in their fight against the greatest political error of the century. The way is left open for the Buffalo Convention to come into line by the delay in selecting the Electors from the Congressional districts. These Electors will be chosen at the next session of this convention, which will be held in Brooklyn on or about Sept. 24, at which time and place a straight sound-money Democratic State ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals will be placed in nomination, unless the Buffalo gathering should point in a different direction from that now indicated.

In temper and tone there never has been a better convention in recent years than this one of to-day, if conventions are to be measured by sincerity for honesty in politics. All the delegates' seats were filled, and there were at least 1,000 persons in the hall.

Robert A. Weidenmann, who called the convention to order, was the only man who stood up in the misguided Democratic State Convention in 1893 and declared that if Judge Maynard was nominated he would be defeated by more than 100,000. After

Mr. Weidenmann's speech the band played "America," and the delegates arose and cheered until the tune was finished.

The ringing speech of Dr. William Everett of Boston was a pleasing and valuable incident of to-day.

The delegates started from this city on a special train at 8 o'clock to-night for Indianapolis, and will reach there by noon to-morrow.

The Democratic movement that was inaugurated in this State to-day means a readjustment of party lines in this State. It will have an influence of a most formidable character.

Gen. Magee, who was elected as one of the Delegates at Large, served as Paymaster General on Gov. Hoffman's staff. The Buffalo delegation here included ex-Mayor Bishop, George Bleistein, and Arthur D. Bissell.

NO SIGN OF DISCORD.

The Convention at All Times Enthusiastic and Harmonious in All Its Acts.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—The preliminary work of the convention was rapidly and thoroughly done this morning before the delegates assembled in the Alhambra. When the convention was called to order it was evident that its session would be short, as reports were ready to be submitted and the different county delegations knew what they were going to suggest and knew pretty well what would be suggested by others.

The State Committee had its preliminary meeting at the Yates House at 9 o'clock and completed its labors in a half hour. The New-York and Kings County delegations held conferences to complete their lists of names to be submitted to the convention as delegates to Indianapolis. Other delegates held meetings and all were ready by noon.

The convention met in the Alhambra rink a little after 12. There were present representatives from nearly every county. Kings and New-York Counties had very large delegations. The hall was filled. There were probably 800 persons present, something like 400 being delegates. Just before the hour for calling the convention to order a band marched into the hall playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The delegates were already seated. The hall was decorated with National flags, and the colors were draped over the Chairman's table.

From the colors in the hall to the sentiments uttered by the speakers and the resolution and platform the convention was National. It was broader than State lines or State questions and acted throughout its deliberations as if it were confronting a situation the magnitude of which overshadowed all local interests.

Above the platform, to the rear of the Chairman, was the emblem—the three-masted ship, full rigged—framed in the National colors.

In his speech, the Chairman of the State Committee referred to President Cleveland, and the delegates responded with a burst of applause. His declaration that the delegates were "Democrats who preferred defeat with honor to victory with dishonor" was loudly cheered and applauded. It seemed to strike the keynote of the meeting, and it was soon made evident that the members were in favor of making no compromise, but wanted to fight out the issue now.

Temporary Chairman Griffin said that many sound-money Democrats would not vote for McKinley because they are not protectionists, and would not support Bryan because they are not revolutionists. This utterance was received with clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The afternoon session was short, business-like, and filled with enthusiasm and confidence. Dr. William Everett of Boston, son of Dr. Edward Everett, was asked to say something about the sound-money sentiment in the East. He was on his way as a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention. He made a short speech that electrified the delegates. One striking remark caught the convention. He said, referring to bimetallism by international agreement, that all the nations of the world whose experience and wisdom are worthy our consideration have already an international agreement for the use of gold. Another statement that elicited a great deal of applause was that the Mugwumps had revolted from a dishonest candidate, and the sound-money Democrats should revolt from a dishonest platform.

The convention was in an applauding mood. It had become enthusiastic, and cheered the names of the delegates at large as they were announced. It was especially vociferous over the selection of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and E. M. Shepard.

When Mr. Fairchild was suggested as permanent Chairman, there was a storm of applause. He was conducted to the platform by Mr. Sutro and Mr. Tracey, and was given another round of cheers as he walked up the hall. Mr. Fairchild spoke, he said, under great disadvantages. He had had no time in which to prepare a speech, but his remarks were strong and incisive.

READY FOR ITS WORK.

Chairman Weidenmann Calls the Convention to Order—Mr. Griffin Analyzes the Situation.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—The National Democratic Convention was called to order in the Alhambra Rink at 12:30 o'clock by Chairman Widenmann of the State Committee. He said:

"Fellow-Democrats, and when I say Democrats I mean men who are true to the principles of Democracy as laid down and maintained by Jefferson, Madison, Seymour, Tilden, and Cleveland, [applause;] I mean men who will not follow the heresies which are offered to us in the name of Democracy at Chicago; I mean men who do not believe that 53—aye, later on, 45 and 40—make 100, [applause;] I mean men who oppose the building around this country of a silver wall which would be more costly and more detrimental to the advancement of the progress of this country than any Chinese wall that has ever been built; I mean men who will not allow that our Supreme Court should be debauched and brought down to the level of a tool of a political organization, [applause;] I mean men who stand by civil service reform—men who uphold those principles for which our fathers fought, for which we are fighting, and men who will uphold them for coming generations, and believe that they are the only ones which will lead this country to its highest and greatest destination, [applause;] I mean men, gentlemen, who will grasp the standard of Democracy from hands which would now defile it and retain it and keep it for us and future generations, and I mean men also, gentlemen, who prefer defeat with honor to victory with dishonor." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Widenmann said he had been requested by the State Committee to name Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown as temporary Chairman of the convention. He named Edward G. Dunphy of New-York and Henry A. Richmond, a son of Dean Richmond, as a committee to escort Mr. Griffin to the chair.

Mr. Griffin's appearance on the stage was met with an outburst of enthusiasm from the delegates. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor of presiding over a convention of Democrats who have the courage to openly repudiate the action of their party convention, believing that such action is in hostility to public welfare and in subversion of Democratic doctrine.

"When a citizen has to choose between a duty to his country and an opposite demand by his party, if he hesitates or attempts to minimize or palliate the extent of his defiance of his party organization under such circumstances, he thereby publishes his own pusillanimity. For a party is but an instrument selected by a patriotic citizen as the best means for effectuating public welfare, and when it ceases to perform that function and becomes instead the exponent of dangerous doctrine, he is bound to attempt its purification; and failing in that, then to select the next best means to accomplish his duty. We recognize as well as any one that when a voter has allied himself with a political party, in the course of events he is likely to find much in its management, in the views of the candidates nominated, and in the conduct of the officials selected by it to awaken his distrust and to discredit his party. And still these things are not always so essential as to justify his withdrawal from his party or his aiding in the establishment of an independent or irregular organization, and thus, in a measure, to postpone or defeat more important or essential objects.

"But I see before me too many who in years past and in hard-fought political campaigns loyally have supported the candidates and the platforms of Democratic conventions, when their own grievances and their disgust with the management of their party were calculated to drive less loyal men into open revolt to believe that you have met to-day merely to utter a complaint about an unessential act of the Chicago Convention.

"And what are our grievances and what is the cause of conventions like this in every State in the Union? Why, the Chicago Convention threatened public welfare and dishonored Democracy in its own household. And if we, in order to combat that danger and avenge the insult, are compelled to act independently of our party organization, then we glory in our irregularity.

"And so we are not, as justification of our conduct, pointing to the indisputable circumstances that the Chicago platform and candidates before it were practically repudiated by the New-York delegation in the convention; that the whole work of that body already has been repudiated by the Democratic press and by Democratic organizations in a more signficant and influential manner than ever before befell the work of a similar convention; but we choose rather to base our action exclusively upon our sense of purity. Far better for us in the time to come to be remembered as irregular Democrats than as regular repudiationists.

"To those who ask us why we do not support McKinley our answer is: We are Democrats and not protectionists. To those who ask us why we do not support Bryan our answer is still: We are Democrats and not revolutionists.

"If we are still pressed for an explanation by those who assert we should not practically nullify our support by giving it to a cause represented by a hopeless candidate, but that we should choose instead between the two candidates already nominated and one of whom is sure of election, we reply: No man is yet qualified to predict that the Indianapolis Convention cannot originate a movement which shall make its candidate a formidable competitor with those already in the field. But if we fail in that expectation, then on the morning of election the same motives and the same courage which have inspired this convention will also enable us to meet any other emergency and discharge any other duty required of a practical citizen.

"An organization Democrat, although seldom allowed to ask questions, perhaps may inquire why we anticipate the action of the Democratic State Convention, only two weeks off, and why we do not sit by with folded hands till the occurrence of that event, and then in that body seek what we here realize. 'Will you walk into my parlor?' said a spider to a fly. No, my regular friend, in what you call the very temple of Democracy the web of dishonor at Buffalo was spun more than a month ago, and that there is perpetuated a system of representation in New-York Democratic State Conventions which practically enables two local organizations to stifle even the voice of protest is a fact you will not deny. So, if this be treason, make the most of it.

"But is it not clearly in the interest of public welfare that neither of the great parties shall degenerate into a mere receptacle for class hatreds and distinctions? And if that is so, what better means can be chosen to avert the calamity than those we are pursuing?

"McKinley's daily teachings that it is the duty of the Government to provide and control a market for every business enterprise, and especially for the enterprises of his nearest neighbors, is founded on the same vicious idea of governmental paternalism which finds expression in no more objectionable form in the Populistic demand for Governmental control of railroads and telegraphs and the other demand of the silver miner, that the Government shall also provide and control a market for his product. We deny that it is the duty or the right of the Government to do either, and adhere to the Democratic doctrine that the Government shall not lay its hands on commerce for any purpose except for revenue.

"No emergency has yet arisen which requires Democrats to stultify their convictions in this respect by giving their support to a candidate who typifies the extreme opposite policy. And yet the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York recently declared, in effect, that, although his party advocates a policy which contains the very essence of the chief vices which now threaten public welfare and which led his party to adopt a law to purchase the product of the silver miner in order to maintain its prices, and to vote Governmental bounties to favored industries, yet he prefers to rely upon the respect of young men for Republican doctrine rather than on the alarms of Democrats. Let me assure him that his party, by its support of the doctrine alluded to, long since forfeited the respect of the former, and there is not any likelihood that alarmed Democrats will in this campaign contribute to his own support."

"In so far as the Republican candidate has been coerced into an unequivocal declaration for sound money, we commend the influences which have produced so satisfactory a result; but when he claims such material advantages for ourselves from reciprocity with the South American States we pause to inquire, if fair trade with colored people is such a good thing, why not with white folks also?

"The chief charge we make against the Chicago platform, and which so far stands undisputed by its adherents and the candidates nominated thereon, is that it proposes the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio far in excess of its commercial value, and such coins shall be a legal tender in payment for debts. No matter how skillfully such doctrine may be advocated, nor how its results may be obscured by the arguments of demagogues or doctrinaires, its practical result can only be debasement of the currency and the repudiation of obligations, the worst results which can befall a commercial people. And, furthermore, the doctrine alluded to has hitherto been repeatedly spurned and condemned by the founders of the Democratic Party and all others qualified to declare its principles.

"I say the charge is undisputed, but an excuse is offered for the adoption of so unconscionable a measure. That excuse has been published broadcast by Mr. Bryan at his different stopping places between New-York and Buffalo. Let us examine his excuse and see whether it contains any merit or justifies the obnoxious results which must follow the application of his doctrine. In order that I may do him no injustice, I quote what he said in a recent speech at Madalin: 'You know that the law of supply and demand reaches and controls money as well as other forms of property. Now, when you understand that, you understand the essence of the money question. When you understand that, you understand what its effect on you is. When you understand that principle, then you understand why the crusade in favor of a gold standard finds its home among the holders of fixed investments, who by such legislation raise the value of property which they hold.'

"Thus he, in effect, has the frankness to tell us that the law of supply and demand has the same application to money as to all other exchangeable commodities, and elsewhere he declares that experience has shown, since silver was demonetized, the supply of money has not been equal to the demand of commerce, and that capitalists, on that account, have reaped an unconscionable profit from the use of money. This would be a significant circumstance if true, but he chooses to let his assertions stand on imagination rather than on accepted statistics.

"Now there can be but one reliable method of determining whether the supply of money since we ceased to coin silver has been commensurate with the demand therefor, except by discovering the price which men are compelled to pay for the use of money; or, in other words, the rate of interest therefor; for the value of the use of every exchangeable commodity, including money, can be judged best by the price which men are compelled to pay for such use. Seventeen years after we had ceased the free coinage of silver, in 1890, the average rate of interest in the United States was 4.7 per cent. Surely this does not indicate that the supply of money was not somewhat commensurate with the demand therefor. But let us turn for a comparison to a period in American history when we had what Mr. Bryan pictures as an ideal state of monetary affairs, when silver was freely coined at our mints, in the same manner and at the same ratio he would have it coined now.

"Four years preceding the demonetization of silver, from 1869 to 1873, the average rate of interest was 6.1 per cent. Thus, in seventeen years after we had ceased the free coinage of silver, the average rate of interest had fallen nearly a quarter. And if we examine any period earlier than from 1869 to 1873, it will be found that the average rate of interest was still higher than 6.1 per cent., and that from the day we ceased the free coinage of silver down to the present time there has been as great a fall in the average rate of interest as in the average price of nearly all other exchangeable commodities.

"But the exactions by the capitalists, to which the farmer is subjected under our present monetary system, is a theme in which Mr. Bryan especially revels, and to remedy which he proposes to awaken all the slumbering passions of mankind. So far as the farmer has a grievance, and his lot is a hard one, he is entitled to the relief and to the sympathy of his fellow-workers; but in seeking a remedy let him be careful he does not pursue a phantom and bring down on his own head worse ills than he now suffers. It readily can be verified by a consultation of authentic statistics that there never was a time under the free coinage of silver when the farmer was not compelled to pay an average rate of interest on farm mortgages, at least 40 per cent. higher than the average rate on similar securities during the last five years; and, furthermore, that the fall in the rate of interest on farm mortgages since we demonetized silver has kept pace with the fall in the price of agricultural products in the meantime, if any fair allowance is made for the enormous growth of agricultural areas under the impetus of railroad expansion and improved facilities for cultivation, as compared with the growth of population.

"He does not stop with this illustrative picture of the misfortunes which have overtaken the American citizen from the demonetization of silver, but draws another equally illusive, of the corresponding profit of the English capitalists, resulting from our alleged folly and mistake. But let us examine the facts, instead of relying on empty phrases. The average rate of interest in Great Britain from 1851 to 1870, three years before we ceased the free coinage of silver, was 4.2 per cent.; while the average rate from 1870 down to 1890 had fallen to 3.7 per cent., thus showing that, if the demonetization of silver was the result of a conspiracy by capitalists, the penalty therefor has fallen as severely on themselves as on any one else.

"But in order to escape conviction for advocating repudiation, the chosen champion of the free coinage of silver tells us that, under the magic of his eloquence and a recommendation by Congress, 67 cents' worth of silver now is to advance to $1.20; that sixteen ounces of silver, instead of thirty-one ounces, as is the case now, is to become worth an ounce of gold, and, finally, that the silver dollar he proposes to coin, without a Governmental pledge for its redemption, or even a promise to maintain its parity, is always, nevertheless, to be worth as much as a gold dollar. But he left the State before he told us how that kind of a silver dollar can be obtained any more easily than the present gold dollar. All the farmers who think they can make more cheese by putting water in the milk are anxiously awaiting his return and explanation. Why, there is hardly a lightning rod or Hungarian nuts field in Dutchess County which is not a mute witness of the folly of trustfulness in that kind of financiering.

"Whoever heard of a consumer being benefited by barely increasing the supply of the product, if the producer maintained former prices therefor? No! The road to prosperity is not by following wild cats or over broken promises, as proposed by Bryan, nor through an increase of taxation alone of a people already overburdened, as proposed by McKinley, but rather by a preservation of our credit and a reduction of expenditures. This is a homely maxim, but it has stood the test of experience—a better guide than dishonor, a surer relief than the relentless pursuit of a discredited hobby.

"A convention of Democrats which in these times fails to acknowledge the heroic services of the New-York delegation to the Chicago Convention would be ungenerous indeed. Although defeated, they at least by their conduct saved a remnant of Democratic honor. And what shall I say in just acknowledgment of the services of that brave man to whom we gave our votes and confidence four years ago? Since his entry into public life he has never been recreant to a sound principle or broken a promise to his countrymen. Beset, during his last term, by difficulties which would have appalled the stoutest, deserted by a majority of his party in Congress, and vilified for his worthiest acts, he nevertheless has stood immovable for sound principles, 'maintained our safety at home and our dignity abroad,' and, finally, in the midst of an illustrious career, achieved the highest compliment which could be paid a public man in the refusal of the majority of the Chicago Convention to indorse his Administration. Well may his friends point to that event as the best vindication of his courage and of his worthiness of the reputation already accorded him by his contemporaries—the greatest President, and loved for the enemies he made.

"But I must pause. The emergency which summoned you requires progress. I therefore await your further pleasure."

The speaker frequently was applauded, but when he referred to President Cleveland, at the latter part of his speech, the delegates for the first time forgot themselves, and, standing upon their feet, gave three cheers "for Grover Cleveland." Mr. Griffin's eulogistic references to President Cleveland were time and time again warmly commended.

When Mr. Griffin had finished, at 1:07 o'clock, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the delegates rose during its rendition and applauded.

Ex-Assemblyman Gould of Lewis moved that A. G. Wood of Lewis be named as Recording Secretary and A. De Forest Baldwin of New-York as Reading Secretary. This was adopted.

Chairman Griffin announced that the business of the convention should be conducted hastily, and requested that the delegates hand to the Secretaries the names of their representatives to go to Indianapolis and on the various committees. Mr. Baldwin moved that H. H. Sherman of New-York City be named to serve as Reading Secretary in his place. This was agreed to. The list of delegates was then read. The names of prominent leaders in the present movement were cheered. No contests were reported.

On motion of C. J. Bissell of Rochester a Committee on Credentials was authorized to be chosen. Harry A. Peckham of Albany offered a similar resolution for a Committee on Permanent Organization, and W. E. B. Stapler of Westchester moved for a Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of John Jeroloman of New-York City, a recess was taken at 1:30 until 3 o'clock, to await the action of the committees, the principal work of which was the preparation of the platform.

THE SECOND SESSION.

Speeches by Chairman Fairchild and Dr. Everett of Massachusetts—Electors at Large Chosen.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—The second session of the National Democratic State Convention was called to order at 2:45 by Temporary Chairman Griffin. He stated that while the convention was awaiting the reports of the committees, Dr. William Everett of Quincy, Mass., would address the delegates. Dr. Everett, who had served his party in Congress, when introduced said that Massachusetts stood shoulder to shoulder with New-York for honest money, honest politics, and a united Union. He added:

"I appear this afternoon as the advance guard of a Massachusetts delegation which will pass through this city to-night on its way to Indianapolis. We are going to Indianapolis to stand for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. [Applause.] We are going to stand together for the only real sound money, and that is the gold standard, first, last, and all the time. [Applause.] We have no intention of coquetting with any international bimetallism. Why should you talk about an international agreement for the use of silver when all the nations of the world whose opinion is worth taking already have come to an international agreement on the gold standard? [Applause.]

"We are going to work against the repudiation of debts and for honest dealing everywhere. Sirs, the convention at Indianapolis is going to establish a great principle. It is going to lay the foundations of the great future party of the United States. [Applause.] We do not propose to be tossed about any longer from right to left and left to right, and from convention to convention, [applause,] but, in the name of the people, we are going to nominate our own candidates, and, let me tell you, they are going to carry more States than our enemies at present are willing to admit. [Applause.]

"And, Sir, we are going to stand up for honesty, for firmness, and the National credit, as manifested in a person. We are going to declare our satisfaction with and confidence in the Administration of New-York's great President, Grover Cleveland. [Tremendous applause and cheering.] We are going to express confidence in that man who, when the Anarchists of Illinois were threatening to destroy the peace and commerce of the country, turned to a Massachusetts Attorney General and drew forth the sword of equity to avenge the outrage upon the law. [Applause.] We are going to sustain the United States Supreme Court. [Applause.]

"Twelve years ago there was a mighty revolt from the Republican Party. I ask you lifelong Democrats, Did not the Democratic Party gain by the infusion of a little Mugwump blood? [Applause.] The standards of both parties were elevated by that revolt, because the Republicans had nominated a man whose honesty was questioned. Now, we are going to revolt because the platform of the Chicago Convention is dishonest, [applause,] and, whatever may be the consequences, we are going to nominate a ticket at Indianapolis that we can honestly and conscientiously support."

Mr. Everett's reference to New-York's great President, Grover Cleveland, aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and the delegates waved their hats and cheered vociferously.

Chairman Sutro of the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted his report, naming Charles S. Fairchild, as permanent Chairman of the convention, and the four delegates at large and their alternates, together with the permanent Secretaries. This report was adopted.

Mr. Fairchild Warmly Applauded.

Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany and Theodore Sutro of New-York City were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Fairchild to the platform. Mr. Fairchild was warmly received by the delegates. He said:

"This convention represents and is the regular Democratic organization in this State. [Applause.] A distinguished legal friend of mine represented one of the parties in a church suit which involved the title to some of the church property. It was shown on the trial that the majority of the people who attended that church were on one side, but that the minority in that church adhered to the doctrine, and the Court decided that the property belonged to the minority that sustained the doctrine. [Applause.]

"So, gentlemen, I maintain that there is high judicial authority to sustain our claim that to us belongs the Democratic Party. One word further as to this subject of regularity. I believe it never was presented to a party in quite the form it is now. Think of the situation of those who control the organization which is to hold a convention in Buffalo on the 16th of September, and who do not believe in the doctrines laid down by the convention at Chicago!

"Gentlemen, I have not said a harsh word of the great bulk of the Democratic Party, and even of the Populistic Party. I believe they are sincere, but I also believe that they are utterly and profoundly wrong. We are their self-sacrificing friends.

Not Right to Remain Silent.

"It would be very easy for many of us to remain silent. I have often said to myself, Why trouble yourself about this? You can take care of yourself. And so I can, and most of the men that I see about me here can take care of themselves. But I know that the great bulk of the people of the United States cannot take care of themselves, and I would be a coward and a craven and false to my citizenship did I not rise up and try to prevent disasters, even at my own cost and expense."

"I have sometimes felt as did Mr. Sprague of Kettle Bridge. You remember he built a church, costing about $5,000, upon it, and after it was built some of the people in the congregation asked him if he would not give them a small sum in addition, in order that they might put a lightning rod on the church. He refused, saying, 'If God Almighty wants to "dunner" His own church down, let Him do it.' [Laughter.] I have felt that way sometimes in regard to this question, but it is not right. We should do what we can for our country under all circumstances. Therefore has this body of patriotic men met, and for that reason you are going to send a delegation to Indianapolis.

"It would be easy for us to remain silent in this crisis, but we owe a duty as good citizens to endeavor to avert the calamity that would overtake this land if these pernicious doctrines prevail and their chief exponent should be elected to the Presidency. That is why we are here. [Applause.] We should seek to preserve what we can of the Democracy in which we believe. [Applause.]

False Teachings of Republicans.

"I cannot help feeling that the present condition of things is largely due to the false teachings by the Republican Party during the last generation. I have seen it invading the Democratic Party more and more, and by some strange retributive justice it returns now to plague its authors. But alas! it returns to threaten us and our whole country as well, and it behooves us, in the words of the lamented William E. Russell, to guard the ark of the covenant. [Applause.] Other days will come, and when our people have found that these false lights, these false things, after which they are chasing now in all parties have turned to Dead Sea fruit they will welcome and find useful a body of men that have preserved the Democratic faith in this country. [Applause.]

"I was grieved to see that when Mr. Bryan was introduced to the people of this city the name of Horatio Seymour was coupled with that introduction. I am glad to see that The Courier of this city this morning published Gov. Seymour's letter to the Legislature during the war, advocating the payment of the State debt in gold when gold was at a premium. It is only just to the name of Horatio Seymour that this extract should be read.

"I believe we are about to enter upon a great work and to render the country a great service. [Applause.] I am glad to see this body of men from New-York State. I see that you appreciate the gravity and importance of your mission. I am sure that a grateful country will in time remember you, and that you will be thanked by generations to come for the work you are inaugurating here."

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were no contests, and in favor of the regularity of the selection of the delegates from Albany County and of the Executive Committee of Albany County, which these delegates represent. The report was adopted.

Mr. Fairchild, who was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, then presented the platform, which was read. It was adopted unanimously, with frequent enthusiastic outbursts of approval.

On motion of Gen. Tracey of Albany, Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer and Oswald Ottendorfer of New-York City were named as the two Electors at Large.

The platform was then reported and adopted with cheers.

Another Convention Called.

The following resolution, offered by Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, was, after debate, unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet at the City of Brooklyn at 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th day of September next, or such other day not later than the 30th day of September as the State Committee may appoint, to nominate the remainder of the Presidential Electoral ticket and candidates for State officers and to transact such other business as may be proper."

Charles H. Smythe of Clinton, Oneida County, wanted an amendment adopted providing that the convention should meet again in Syracuse, on account of this city's easy access.

Mr. Richmond of Erie, Patrick J. Gleason, and John De Witt Warner supported the resolution, saying that Mr. Shepard had done more than any other man to make this convention possible, and that no influence but good could result from holding the convention in the City of Churches. Mr. Smythe then withdrew his amendment. A resolution was adopted providing that a member of the State Committee be empowered to pass upon the regularity of the organization in his own district.

Another resolution adopted was that the State Committee be authorized to change the name of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, providing a more appropriate one can be adopted without prejudicing the organization to a place on the official ballot in this State.

The ship emblem of the party was readopted. Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo was at first named as Gen. Tracey's alternate Elector at Large. On Mr. Richmond's motion, the name of ex-Mayor Charles F. Bishop of Buffalo was substituted.

After extending the usual thanks to the officers of the convention and to the citizens of Syracuse, and naming a new State Committee, the convention, at 5:35, adjourned, and the delegates to Indianapolis prepared to leave here at 7:30 o'clock to-night on a special train over the West Shore Road.

A STRONG PLATFORM.

Utterances of the Chicago Convention Repudiated—Sound Money a Party Principle.

"The Democrats of the State of New-York, assembled in convention at Syracuse, adopt the following platform:

"The maintenance of the Constitution in its integrity; the preservation of the National credit unimpaired and the National honor unsullied; the freedom of the individual to engage in all the pursuits of life, unhampered by the interference of paternal Government, and the right of every citizen to receive the reward of his labor undiminished by a debased standard of value, are fundamental and essential principles of the Democratic Party.

"We repudiate the Chicago platform and its supplement—the Populist platform adopted at St. Louis—because both violate and attack all these Democratic principles.

"We repudiate the nominations of the Chicago Convention. Its candidate for President stands as such upon the Populist platform, with its demands for unlimited paper money, distributed direct to the people, and its Socialistic and anti-American demands for the extension of paternal Government, as he does upon the platform adopted at Chicago. He actively sought the Populist nomination. Having obtained it, he never has rejected it, and he never has repudiated the declarations of the Populist platform.

"More than all we deplore the outburst of sectional hate which attended the adoption of the Chicago platform and the detestable attempt to divide a Democratic people, all standing with equal rights and opportunities before the law, into rich and poor, and, under the stimulus of the class prejudices thus aroused, to treat with reckless contempt the views of the large and earnest minority in the convention, who sought to confine its utterance to a declaration of Democratic principles.

"This platform is accepted by the President and nominees of the convention in the spirit in which it was adopted. Every speech he delivers is fired with inflammatory appeals to the poor against the rich in a base, un-American and anti-social effort to obtain votes by creating and stimulating a passionate class hatred among our people. We appeal to our Democratic fellow-citizens seriously to consider this, which is the gravest feature of the pending elections. How long can our Democratic institutions endure if this assault upon them succeeds?

The Constitution Attacked.

"The Chicago platform attacks the Constitution, both in its letter and spirit. It threatens to overcome decisions of the Supreme Court displeasing to the party caucus by packing the court, through an increase of the number of Judges, thus striking a deadly blow at the vital Constitutional principle of the independence of the judiciary.

"Under the guise of resenting Federal interference in local affairs, it impliedly condemns the exercise of the Constitutional power of the Federal Executive to protect the transportation of the mails, to insure freedom of commerce among the several States, and to enforce the decrees of the Federal courts, when resisted by force and riot.

"In proposing to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the relative market values of silver and gold are now in the proportion of 32 to 1, the Chicago platform threatens a partial repudiation of that public debt, the validity of which the Constitution declares 'shall not be questioned.' It reaches a climax of arbitrary interference with individual rights when it seeks to force its debased money upon the public by forbidding contracts which provide for payment in any medium more valuable than the depreciated legal tender which it proposes to establish.

"We repudiate the Chicago platform, because it proposes to substitute for our present standard of value, which is equal to the best in the world, an unstable and depreciated standard, which has been rejected by every civilized and prosperous and commercial nation, and which would put us on a monetary level with China, Mexico, and other countries where labor is notoriously underpaid.

"The Chicago platform declares against gold monometallism and advocates legislation which inevitably must lead to silver monometallism; it advocates a monetary system which would offer an unlimited field of speculation to the capitalist, but would materially reduce the purchasing power of every dollar paid to the wage-earner, and punish honest thrift by depreciation of the value of every savings bank deposit and every life-insurance policy. It advocates liberal pensions and at the same time seeks to impair the value of every pension paid by the Government; it condemns the only method provided for keeping inviolate the National credit and favors a policy which must result in partial repudiation of the public debt; it disapproves of the issue of National bank notes secured by the pledge of Government bonds and suggests no substitute therefor except unlimited paper money redeemable in debased and fluctuating coin. It covertly attacks the existing civil-service laws, upon the preservation and extension of which the efficiency of the public service depends. It contemptuously omits all reference to the Administration of the only Democrat who, in this generation, has had the Presidential office, and whose integrity of purpose and firm determination to maintain the National honor has been acknowledged by all classes of his fellow-citizens.

"We heartily commend the Administration of Grover Cleveland. He has been loyal to the principles of true Democracy. His Administration has been efficient, honorable, and economical. He deserves the thanks of the whole people, and has earned and will receive the praise of a grateful posterity.

The Duty of the Government.

"We hold that it is the duty of the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional functions in respect to coinage and currency, to follow, and not to force, the preferences of the people. The gold standard is a monetary fact which cannot be changed by act of Congress. In the face of the long-continued existence of that standard in the United States and the unmistakable, world-wide selection of gold in preference to silver as a monetary standard, any attempt to tamper with that standard is vicious in principle, dishonest in practice, destructive of confidence, and thoroughly undemocratic. We, therefore, are in favor of a firm and unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard of value so long as that standard continues to be a monetary fact.

"We believe that the Federal Government should be directly divorced from the business of banking, and therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of legal tender or Treasury notes by the Government or the reissuing of such notes when they have once been redeemed in gold.

"We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will permit the establishment of a banking currency, ample in volume for the needs of business, readily adjusting itself to such needs, absolutely secure in every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

"We are opposed to Republican protection. We recognize in protection, by which the Federal power of taxation on imports is exercised for the benefit of a class, the mainstay of trusts, the parent of monopoly, the fruitful source of the present political dangers which threaten the Nation. The silver agitation began in the efforts of the producers of silver to obtain a higher price for their product, and they have as much right to seek the interference of the Government in their behalf (however fruitless it may be) as have the manufacturers of steel or cottons. The Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the so-called Sherman act of 1890 were measures largely designed to afford protection to the producers of silver, and the latter act, under which, from 1890 to 1893, the Government of the United States purchased monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver, nearly six tons daily, and issued Treasury notes therefor, so threatened the National credit and produced such distrust of the power of the Government to maintain the standard of value, that to it, far more than to any other influence, is due the business depression of the last three years, and the consequent free-silver agitation which finds in that depression its only hope of success.

"We believe the enforcement of the civil service laws is essential to an efficient administration of the public business, and we commend the extension of those laws by President Cleveland to the remainder of the unclassified service.

"As Democrats loyal to the maintenance of the Constitution and zealous in our support of the credit and honor of our country, we cannot indorse the candidates nominated at Chicago, nor the champion of Republican prohibitory protection nominated at St. Louis.

"We declare, therefore, that the approaching convention at Indianapolis should nominate, on a Democratic platform, Democratic candidates, to whom we pledge our hearty support, and we instruct our delegates to that convention to use every effort to bring about such nominations."

DELEGATES TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Selected by the Convention to Represent New-York State.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The following sixty-eight delegates, selected by Congressional districts, and four Electors at large and alternates, were elected by the convention to go to Indianapolis:

At Large.

Delegate, Roswell P. Flower of Watertown; alternate, Francis M. Scott of New-York; delegate, Charles Tracey, Albany; alternate, ex-Mayor Bishop of Buffalo; delegate, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn; alternate, George A. Brockway, Cortland; delegate, George J. Magee, Watkins; alternate, Charles J. Bissell, Rochester.

By Congressional Districts.

First—Delegates, Patrick J. Gleason and Robert S. Pelletreau; alternates, Aaron A. Degraauw and George Smith.

Second—Delegates, George F. Peabody and Horatio C. King; alternates, A. A. Healy and H. A. Metz.

Third—Delegates, Edmund Driggs and W. C. Burton; alternates, Everett Green and T. S. Nye.

Fourth—Delegates, William C. Redfield and Charles T. Hoagland; alternates, W. V. B. Bennett and J. B. Pope.

Fifth—Delegates, Jacob S. Van Wyck and John D. Kelley; alternates, J. Kohnstamm and J. H. Watson.

Sixth—Delegates, Charles Jerome Edwards and James J. Stanton; alternates, T. H. McGrath and John H. Scheidt.

Seventh—Delegates, Perry Belmont and Howard R. Boyne; alternates, W. E. McFadden and Fielding L. Moer.

Eighth—Delegates, Theodore Sutro and Edward J. Dunphy; alternates, Joseph E. McMahon and Lawrence P. Mingey.

Ninth—Delegates, William H. Rand and Abram I. Elkus; alternates, John Altmeyer and Henry H. Sherman.

Tenth—Delegates, John De Witt Warner and Franklin Pierce; alternates, John Jeroloman and Thomas F. Keating.

Eleventh—Delegates, William F. Grote and James R. Ely; alternates, Leopold Morchowitz and J. Aspinwall Hodge.

Twelfth—Delegates, James Byrne and Edward S. Kaufman; alternates, Martin P. McHale and Fulton McMahon.

Thirteenth—Delegates, George Walton Green and Edward McCue; alternates, E. W. Hoeber and Joseph Speyer.

Fourteenth—Delegates, John R. Fellows and Oscar S. Straus; alternates, Paul Halpin and L. L. Ferrare.

Fifteenth—Delegates, Charles R. Miller and Simon Sterne; alternates, Frank Shafer and John A. Hennebury.

Sixteenth—Delegates, J. M. Wainwright and Edward H. Hill; alternates, Bela D. Eisler and Abram Hyatt.

Seventeenth—Delegates, Robert A. Weidemann and John D. Van Buren; alternates, Edward Carroll and Russell Headley.

Eighteenth—Delegates, Frank Pidgeon and George P. Pelton; alternates, Howard Chipp and Egbert Butler.

Nineteenth—Delegates, Charles D. Haines and John McDonald; alternates, J. V. Phillips and Timothy T. Chevalier.

Twentieth—Delegates, James W. Eaton and Henry A. Peckham; alternates, Russell M. Johnson and G. Y. Lansing.

Twenty-first—Delegates, Edward W. Paige and Leslie P. Clarke; alternates, James Shanahan and John W. Swanson.

Twenty-second—Delegates, J. W. Green and S. S. Wakeman; alternates, W. L. Pert and H. W. Tilford.

Twenty-third—Delegates, J. C. Blandy and Thomas F. Conway; alternates, H. C. Gray and Henry Smith.

Twenty-fourth—Delegates, Henry Purcell and James P. Lewis; alternates, D. C. Griffin and P. H. Corcoran.

Twenty-fifth—Delegates, M. G. Merritt and D. Jones Crane; alternates, C. H. Smythe and Jonas A. Owen.

Twenty-sixth—Delegates, George Barlow and John L. Morris; alternates, Lewis C. Raymond and Mr. Randall.

Twenty-seventh—Delegates, William A. Beach and T. W. Meacham; alternates, Harry Ward and William V. West.

Twenty-eighth—Delegates, Thomas M. Osborne and Albert Allen; alternates, P. N. Nicholas and D. A. Ogden.

Twenty-ninth—Delegates, William E. Leffingwell and George B. Bradley; alternates, Hugh C. Hoyt and Robert H. Caufield.

Thirtieth—Delegates, William B. Coombs and Henry Yonge; alternates, Thomas E. Crimmins and J. V. Phillips.

Thirty-first—Delegates, Charles Roe and Devilla W. Selye; alternates, J. Smythe and Marcus Hirschfield.

Thirty-second—Delegates, John E. Ransom and Howard H. Hutchinson.

Thirty-third—Delegates, Henry A. Richmond and Henry Weill.

Thirty-fourth—Delegates, Hudson Ansley and Frederick A. Fuller, Jr.; alternates, Charles Gibson and Charles S. Cary.

TALKS BY DELEGATES.

The Platform Approved—No Choice for Nominee of the Indianapolis Convention.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—O. S. Straus said to-night that he was very greatly pleased with the result of the convention. The platform was made stronger by the Committee on Resolutions, and is the strongest declaration for sound money that has been made by any convention this year.

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The platform, however, was the crowning work of the convention. It was announced by the committee late in the afternoon, and was read by James Byrne of New-York. Mr. Byrne read it in a strong, clear voice, and every clause and sentence was applauded. It was a surprise to most of the delegates, because it was better and stronger than they had expected. Every one knew it would

LAST WORD TO NEW-YORK

MR. BRYAN'S CHEERFUL VIEW OF THIS STATE.

Has Been Welcomed Everywhere Except in Wall Street, He Tells the Ripley People, Just Before Going into Ohio—Concedes Again the Right and Duty of Any Man to Bolt the Democratic or the Republican Ticket.

RIPLEY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 1:30 P. M., after a rather uninteresting drive across country from Mayville. Many houses in the town here are decorated with banners bearing the names of Bryan and Sewall, while not a few have McKinley lithographs.

The candidate and his wife took dinner at the house of Lyman Bennett, with Charles Corbett, a member of the Democratic State Committee; Postmaster J. A. McGinnis, and other supporters. Mr. Bryan made a speech in Tallman's Grove, where the Knights of Maccabee were holding a picnic. His audience numbered 2,000, and was fairly enthusiastic. Two brass bands headed the knights, who accompanied Mr. Bryan to the grove, and afterward escorted him to the train.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by the chief officer of the Knights of Maccabee, W. S. Stringham, who took care, however, to say that he did not indorse him, but had produced him here as an attraction for the people. As the question was one on which they desired to hear Mr. Bryan, he hoped that they would give him close attention. Mr. Bryan, in coming to the front of the platform, was loudly cheered. He said, in part:

"I desire to speak to you for just a short time about this campaign. But, before proceeding to discuss any political question, I desire to thank the members of this fraternity for the privilege which they have given me of meeting the people here assembled.

"This is the last opportunity which I shall have to say a word in the State of New-York. For the last week (or almost a week) I have been traveling and meeting the people. I am greatly pleased with the interest which is being taken by the people of New-York in the issue of this campaign. I am able to carry back to the people of the West the news that while we have not met with a very hearty reception in Wall Street, we have met a hearty reception in every other part of the State of New-York. [Cheers.]

"I have come to believe that there is among the masses of the people of New-York about as little love for what is known as Wall Street as you will find in any Western State. [Cheers.] And as this is my farewell meeting in the State for the present, I desire to submit just a word to the people of New-York.

"First to the members of the Democratic Party. I have been gratified to find that so few—few relatively—of the members of the Democratic Party are going to oppose the platform and ticket nominated at Chicago. I desire to say a word to the Democrats of this State who believe that the State Convention ought to indorse not only the candidates of the Chicago Convention, but the platform on which these candidates stand. [Cheers.]

"If there is any person here who thinks that the Democratic Party of the State of New-York ought not to indorse the candidates and platform, what I shall say is not addressed to such person, but to those who believe that the State Convention to be held in this State in about two weeks should indorse both platform and candidates. I desire to offer one suggestion.

"We have had a great fight in the Democratic Party, one of the most memorable contests ever waged in the United States, and those who advocate the free coinage of silver have won by carrying their cause not to conventions, but to the people themselves, the source of all political power. [Cheers.]

"If we had waited until the convention assembled at Chicago and then made our appeal to the delegates who had been sent there uninstructed and without regard to the money question, we should have been defeated; but we saw that the strength of bimetallism was in the rank and file of the party, and recognized the Democratic idea that power comes up to the machinery.

"That power comes up to the machinery of the party from the people themselves, and does not go down from the machinery to the people. We commenced with the sovereigns, and we instructed the delegates from the primaries to the precincts, and from the precincts to the country, and from the country to the States, and from the States to the National Convention. That is the way this contest has been fought, and it is the only hope of those who are trying to secure justice for the masses of people.

"If you want the State Convention to support the Chicago platform and ticket, there is only one way to be sure of it, and that is to let no man go to any convention, small or great, until you know where he stands on this question, and know that he stands by you. [Applause.]

OVER IN MR. McKINLEY'S STATE.

Three Thousand Persons Around Mr. Bryan's Car at Ashtabula.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The journey made by Mr. Bryan from Ripley, N. Y., to Cleveland was marked principally by a flattering demonstration at Ashtabula, Ohio, where nearly 3,000 people gathered about his car and cheered him with vim.

Previous to reaching Ashtabula the candidate was cheered at North East, Penn., where many persons also shook his hand. The handshaking process was repeated in the station at Erie, Penn., where the train stopped ten minutes.

The first stop was made in Mr. McKinley's State at Conneaut. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were greeted by Daniel McConville, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio; L. E. Holden of The Cleveland Plaindealer, a member of the Cleveland Reception Committee; his son and daughter, and H. L. Chapman of Jackson, who will be appointed a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

"Cheers at Ashtabula were continuous, and they came with increased vigor when Mr. Bryan referred to Republicans changing their plan in this campaign. Ashtabula is a stronghold of the Republicans since the days before the war, when Joshua Giddings, one of the early apostles of anti-slavery, represented the district in Congress. Here Mr. Bryan opened his Ohio part of the campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went out on the rear platform of the car, and cheers were called for and given for the United States flag and for Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bryan addressed the crowd, which was very noisy, is much the same vein as elsewhere.

Meanwhile, a lively scene was going on around a window of the car, out of which Mrs. Bryan leaned and distributed flowers from bouquets that had been presented her. Men and women fought for the blossoms, and the scramble was at its height when the train moved out, followed by tremendous cheerings.

The next stop was at Geneva, where several hundred people were gathered, and more handshaking and cheering took place.

Madison furnished a unique reception which Mr. Bryan seemed to enjoy heartily. The members of the Madison McKinley Club, bearing their banner and wearing McKinley badges, marched up to the train and gave three hearty cheers for the Republican candidate. The train moved out before there was an opportunity for anything further, and the Democratic nominee waved his hat at his enthusiastic opponents as he sped on his westward journey.

At Gainesville a committee from the Cleveland Sorosis, headed by Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, its President, boarded the train, laden with flowers for Mrs. Bryan, who is President of the Lincoln branch of the organization. Ex-Congressman M. A. Foran and others from Cleveland also joined Mr. Bryan there.

POPULIST NOTIFICATION OF BRYAN.

Mr. Bateman Tells Senator Allen He Is Not Committee Chairman.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 31.—Mr. Bateman, the Populist candidate for Governor of Maine, has received the following letter from Senator Allen:

MADISON, Neb., Aug. 26.

The Hon. L. C. Bateman, Auburn, Me.

Mr. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 19th inst., in which you say the Chairman of the Committee appointed at St. Louis to notify Mr. Bryan of his nomination directs you to ask me if I am willing to have him notified at once. You also say we have a right to know whether he wants our nomination or not, that we can notify him by mail.

I have the honor to inform you that I am Chairman of the committee to notify Mr. Bryan of his nomination, and not having declined the honor, I shall exercise the duties of the office at the proper time. I have been waiting for Mr. Bryan to return from the East, and when he does, I will call the committee together to notify him. Mr. Bryan has been notified that I am Chairman of the committee, and, doubtless, he will not pay any attention to a notification that comes from any other source. I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

WILLIAN ALLEN.

To this letter of Senator Allen Mr. Bateman replied that he had the honor to inform the distinguished Senator that he was not the Chairman of the committee in question; that the committee met in the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis, immediately after the convention adjourned and organized by electing J. M. Bowler of Minnesota as Chairman; that the distinguished Senator from Nebraska was not even present at the meeting.

Mr. Bateman was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and now held the minutes of that meeting in his possession. It was the sentiment of the committee that Senator Allen should arrange the details of the notification. At that time they all supposed that the Senator would attend to the matter, but it was fast becoming evident that he did not propose to do so.

That being the case, the legal officers of the committee had taken hold of the matter themselves. Mr. Bateman assured Mr. Allen that both Mr. Bowler and himself would be more than pleased to have him relieve them of the duty. Now that he had Senator Allen's assurance that the matter would be attended to immediately after Mr. Bryan's return from the East, they would defer action until that time. Mr. Bryan would be in Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6, and they would quietly await the result.

HEARD OF, NOT FOUND.

One Man's Experience Hunting for Republican Free-Silver Converts.

George L. Putnam of the dry goods firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., in speaking of the silver craze in the South and West said yesterday:

"Of all our Texan customers who have been here this season we have only heard of one who is for free silver. Our South Carolina man says that he has but one customer who is for free silver.

"Our Iowa man received a letter from one of his customers in the southeastern part of the State, who is a very experienced and reliable man, who writes: 'I hear of Republican farmers in Iowa by scores who will vote for free silver, and have made it a point the last three weeks to inquire of different Republicans all over the county who they are, if any, and have heard of but two who favor free silver and will not vote for McKinley. Yesterday my wife, son, and myself drove down to Van Buren County, south of us. My wife and I were raised in that county, and are well acquainted there. I made the same inquiry there, and they all had heard the same reports of Republican farmers favoring free silver, but they knew of none. My uncle, who is one of the County Board of Commissioners, and was all over the county four or five weeks ago, also told me he could hear of them, but could not find them. He could not furnish me with the name of one Republican farmer who would not vote for McKinley.'"

READY FOR TRANSLATION.

Apostolic Christians Spent Their Last Evening on Earth in Prayer.

Girding themselves up with prayer and meditation for the entry into the land whence none returns, twenty-three men and sixteen women spent last evening in Brevoort Hall, at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street. Their leader, F. Stutzke, talked to them in monotone, speaking in German. If their plans do not miscarry they will all be translated at 1 o'clock to-day into a new and strange world—bodies and all.

There will be no work there. "We do not know," they said, "what our State will be, but we do not expect to evaporate or melt. We don't know exactly what will happen, but, in answer to our prayers and in recompense for our belief, we expect to meet our Christ be happy and pure ever afterward."

They went home for their last sleep, and expected to awake this morning with strange feelings, which would continue till high noon, when the final step from earthly woe to heavenly bliss is to occur.

Stutzke went up to Port Morris yesterday and baptized thirteen persons. Six were women and seven were men. One was an American woman, Mrs. S. M. Carman of 218 West Sixty-first Street.

The form of the baptism consisted of wading into the water, dressed in one's underclothes, with a long white nightgown os the outer garment.

Test of a Portable Mortar.

A new 3.6-inch breechloading mortar was tested at Fort Wadsworth yesterday. It is a short portable affair, intended to reach troops protected by intrenchments or inequalities of the field. It is 2.05 feet in length, weighs 244 pounds, and fires the projectiles used in the field guns of the same calibre.

The field of fire with shell and shrapnel may be varied from 300 to 3,500 yards. The projectile weighs twenty pounds. U. F. sphero-hexagonal powder is used.

The projectiles yesterday were fired at floating targets 1,000 and 1,200 feet from shore. Fifteen were fired with entirely satisfactory results, most of them falling very near the target.

Firing was done at elevations between 2 degrees 45 minutes and 12 degrees 41 minutes, according to the movements of the floating targets.

Runaway at Atlantic Highlands.

John H. Scott, forty-eight years old, a boss carpenter of this city, living at 605 Nelson Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital last night from Pier 8 North River suffering from a fracture of his right thigh. He was brought to the city on the Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth from the Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Mr. Scott, his wife, and daughter, were out driving at the Highlands when his horse took fright at a train and ran away. The wagon was almost upset, throwing Mr. Scott out. He was dragged a considerably distance before the horse was stopped.

Spooner for Assembly.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the Yates County Democratic Convention to-day Marvin L. Spooner of Milo was nominated for member of Assembly. The convention indorsed the nominees of the Chicago Convention and also the platform adopted there.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

EARNEST FOR SOUND MONEY

Continued from Page 1.

Wilson bill. We consider that the bill in the shape that it passed is crude and makes unjust discriminations."

A new interest has been imparted to the discussion of probable candidates by the arrival of delegates from Florida and Washington, at the extreme opposite corners of the country, demanding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The Florida announcement, in advance of their arrival, is by W. B. Gaskin, a delegate, who wants to have a flag prepared bearing the name and portrait of President Cleveland and the words "Florida's Choice" inscribed under it, and to have it ready for use at the station upon the arrival of the delegates. Hugh C. Wallace, recently National Committeeman from Washington, insists that Mr. Cleveland ought to be nominated by this convention of his friends and indorsers, and that, in the absence of any protest from Mr. Cleveland against such a course, it may be adopted with proper propriety.

There is no doubt that this will be a convention of Mr. Cleveland's friends, of men who believe in him heartily, and who will say so in terms that cannot be misunderstood, and if there was even a chance that the nomination might be followed by an election, it is possible the nomination would be offered to him without opposition, but from the best information that can be obtained it is believed that Mr. Cleveland would prefer that he be not asked to accept the honor. If the effort to name him be pressed, it is possible that some intimate friend of the President will be authorized to make some statement carrying the President's dissent to the proposed nomination.

It is apparent to-night that there will be not a little difficulty in concentrating upon a candidate. Gen. Bragg may prove to be the most popular man, and the ticket be Bragg and Buckner, as suggested by many men in the August conference. Gen. Vilas, according to Wisconsin men, will not contend with Gen. Bragg for the nomination. The friends of Henry Watterson are many and zealous, regarding him as the best man to complete the demoralization of Bryan and his party, and the men who are in doubt about the wisdom of naming Watterson are sounding delegates to ascertain the inclination of the convention toward Senator Gray of Delaware. This effort has been discouraged by the attitude of the first Delaware delegate to arrive. It seems that Senator Gray has not given the impression at home that he approves the third party, although he has very emphatically expressed disapproval of the Chicago platform.

It may be that in the search for a candidate who will be acceptable to the Middle Western States, that demanded a third ticket, a man will be named who has not yet been discussed as a candidate. As the best men of the Democratic Party are apparently enlisted in this cause, there should be no difficulty in finding a man who will be willing to lend his name and some of his time to the effort to make the defeat of Bryan what most of the delegates to this convention believe it will be—the most convincing defeat in our political history.

There will be some disappointment among the delegates from the West and South because of the absence of Abram S. Hewitt. His clear political sight and his rare power of expressing Democratic doctrine would be appreciated here, and the directness of his speech would tend to keep business moving constantly toward the point of effective action. He is heartily in accord with the objects of the convention, however, and in response to a request sent to him by Mr. Bynum he has sent some suggestions to be considered by the Committee on Resolutions with reference to their incorporation in the platform. An inaccurate report that he had made a draft of a complete platform and that it would probably be adopted entire has been heard, but as the letter carrying Mr. Hewitt's recommendations did not reach Mr. Bynum until to-day, and as no one can promise what the Committee on Resolutions will do, it appears to be just as well to state the facts as Mr. Bynum understands them.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Edward Atkinson are understood to have sent suggestions to be incorporated in the declaration of principles.

Some of the Kentucky delegates, headed by Col. W. H. Halderman of Louisville, came in to-night. Col. Halderman is a business partner of Henry Watterson, and he said he must decline to discuss Mr. Watterson's candidacy. One of the Kentuckians said that the men from that State regard themselves as in a rather peculiar situation, because, while the State Convention instructed them to support Gen. Buckner for the second place, there was since developed a sentiment in favor of Mr. Watterson. "When our convention instructed for Gen. Buckner for second place," said this delegate, "no one had spoken of Mr. Watterson for first place, and no one thought he would be in the field. The situation is one which the Kentucky delegates will doubtless consider carefully. I expect they will hold a meeting soon after they reach this city to-morrow."

Ohio was represented in the corridors to-night by a handful of delegates, who came as the advance guard. The others are expected to-morrow at about noon. From what was said by some of the delegates from the Buckeye State the question of candidates has received some attention on their part, and the preference of a majority is said to be for a ticket made up of Watterson and Bragg. Ex-Representative J. H. Outhwaite said he thought that ticket would be satisfactory to delegates from Ohio. Mr. Outhwaite also said he thought President Cleveland was not to be considered a candidate. "I think Mr. Cleveland does not want it, and this talk that the convention is to be stampeded to nominate him is preposterous," he said.

Mr. Perry Belmont arrived here this morning, after a hurried trip from Newport, and is at the Bates House. He is very much interested in the approaching convention. To those Democrats who may find occasion to criticise his appearance here, while he is still a member of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, Mr. Belmont may find occasion to assert that his course is neither inconsistent nor disloyal, but quite the contrary. He declined to be elected a delegate to Syracuse, and it was because he preferred not to give occasion for controversy in his district. As the choice of the Syracuse State Convention, however, it appeared to him that he could come to Indianapolis without criticism, as the principles advocated by the National Democracy are the same as those upheld by the New-York Convention that selected delegates to Chicago. As the principles asserted by them have not yet been surrendered by New-York's Democracy, Mr. Belmont can discover no good reason why he should not participate in a convention that will reassert those principles. The convention will find employment for Mr. Belmont, and it is believed that he will be a warm supporter of the National Democratic Party. His name has been repeatedly mentioned as one to be used, under favoring circumstances, for the nomination for Vice President. Should Gen. Buckner of Kentucky, for instance, be regarded as the best man to name for President, the association of the name of Belmont of New-York with Buckner of Kentucky might be regarded as attractive.

But it cannot be learned that Mr. Belmont has any aspiration in this direction that he would not cheerfully waive in the interest of the cause of sound money. Mr. Belmont did not bring a platform with him. He does not believe that the convention is one that will accept anybody's platform, but that it will be composed of men of so much individuality and discretion that the platform must bear the stamp of the earnest co-operation of the very best Democrats of the country.

WASHINGTON FOR CLEVELAND.

Her Delegates Will Support Him for the Head of the Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, who was a member of the Democratic National Committee and one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, came to this city to-night, prepared to launch a boom for President Cleveland as the candidate. Mr. Wallace is one of the delegates at large to this convention.

"My choice and the choice of the delegation from Washington is President Cleveland," said Mr. Wallace to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, soon after his arrival. "He is the one man to be selected as the candidate. He will poll a million more votes in the country than any other man who can be selected. If this convention nominates him, there will be such a stampede to him by Democrats in all parts of the country that the gold Democrats will become the greatest wing of the party. They will be in the main tent, while Bryan and his Populistic and Anarchistic followers will be the side show."

"Do you believe Mr. Cleveland would accept the nomination?"

"I do not know, but I am in favor of his nomination, up to the point when he makes known that he would actually refuse to accept it. I believe this convention will nominate him by acclamation if his name is presented."

While Mr. Wallace was thus talking in the rotunda of the Dennison House, some one came up with a newspaper in his hand and asked: "Is the State of Washington for Mr. Cleveland?"

"It is," replied Mr. Wallace.

"This paper says the Florida delegates are for him," said the new-comer.

"That's it," said Mr. Wallace. "From the very corners of the country the boom has started. It will sweep the whole length and breadth of it at the first opportunity."

Mr. Wallace said that the sound-money movement in his State was of considerable proportions, including many of the men who have for years been the party leaders. The convention which elected delegates chose, besides himself, one other of the delegates at large to Chicago. This was John Sharpstren. The State will be represented by its full quota of eight delegates.

CONTROLLER ECKELS TALKS.

He Does Not Think the President Is a Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels of Illinois reached the city to-night, and at once became one of the central figures among the delegates who are thus early on the ground. Mr. Eckels's relations to the Administration are confidential, and some had an idea that he might say something which would reveal the attitude of President Cleveland more definitely than anything which had occurred. Mr. Eckels made no pretense of doing this, and took pains to say to those who interviewed him that he brought no message from the Administration. Shortly before his arrival there had been some talk in the corridors of President Cleveland as the candidate.

"Is the President a candidate?" Mr. Eckels was asked by a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent.

"I have no recent information one way or the other," he replied, "but I do not think he is. I do not think he would want his friends here to bring forward his name as the candidate. I think he does not want any more of the work and annoyances that would inevitably result if he were to become a candidate. I did not suppose that he would be regarded as a candidate by the delegates. I do not know that he has expressed any sentiment as to what this convention should do."

Mr. Eckels said he had recently been for some time in Illinois, and had been surprised to find how the sound-money sentiment has grown since the campaign began. "For every Republican who will vote for Bryan and free silver there are several Democrats who will vote for McKinley or for the third ticket," he said. "The Democratic Convention held the other day to elect delegates to this convention was one of the most remarkable demonstrations that have been seen. It was made up of substantial business men, who were enthusiastic to a degree. I believe Mr. Bryan will find on the day after election that he is the worst beaten man that was ever a Presidential candidate. It is developing that the substantial business interests of the entire country are coming out against him, and he must also combat the moral sense of the Nation. There can be but one result when a man makes a campaign with those elements against him."

"How many votes will the third ticket poll in Illinois?"

"I should say not less than 60,000, at the inside. No one can ever tell the real strength of the gold Democrats in Illinois, because, with a third ticket in the field, some Democrats will vote for McKinley, with the idea that they are doing more effective fighting against Bryan and his doctrines than by supporting the third candidate."

FINANCIAL POLICY TO BE DECLARED.

Mr. Conant Wants It to be Plain and Straightforward.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—Mr. Charles A. Conant, one of the delegates from Massachusetts and the author of the recent financial work, "Modern Banks of Issue," said:

"I favor an explicit declaration for the gold standard, without any vaporing about an international agreement. Such an agreement is not practicable nor desirable. I am willing in that respect to accept Mr. Bryan's dictum that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought not to try to get rid of it.

"I think the convention ought also to declare in favor of the retirement of the legal-tender notes and the gradual substitution of a banking currency based upon business assets. That is the true solution of our financial ills, and the remedy which must finally be adopted.

"I think this convention ought to point the way with a view to the policy of the party when the faction which ruled at Chicago has got over its silver madness. The essential advantage of declaring for a banking currency is that it will distinguish our policy from that of the Republicans. Students of the financial problem in both parties admit that the existing currency system is defective, but the Republicans as a party offer no remedy. We can and ought to offer a remedy which has the approval of nearly every scientific student of the subject."

VILAS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Rapid Growth of the Sound Money Sentiment in Missouri.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Ellis B. Usher of Wisconsin, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, arrived this morning. He said the delegation from Wisconsin would be here to-morrow morning, and while it was not under positive instructions to support Gen. Bragg for the Presidential nomination, the Wisconsin Convention had passed a resolution of indorsement which would be construed as an instruction. "I think," said Mr. Usher, "that Gen. Bragg's name will be presented by the Wisconsin delegation."

"Mr. Vilas has been spoken of as a possibility," was suggested.

"I do not think Mr. Vilas is a candidate," said Mr. Usher. "He was at the convention which indorsed Gen. Bragg, and was heartily in favor of it. I do not think Senator Vilas would consent to be the candidate. I have heard some talk of Senator Gray of Delaware. I do not think the Wisconsin delegates would favor any Eastern man. The battle is to be fought in the middle West, and it was this part of the country that acted first and was directly responsible for the events which have resulted in this convention."

"What sort of platform do you think should be adopted?"

"I believe it should be confined to a declaration of principles, without allusion to the Chicago platform. The platform which would suit me would declare in unqualified terms for the gold standard and a tariff for revenue only. I do not believe in going into the details of a currency scheme."

With reference to the sound-money movement in Wisconsin and the situation in general, Mr. Usher said: "The sound-money movement among Democrats is received with enthusiasm. I believe the State will give a plurality for McKinley in any event, but we are in favor of burying the anarchy and Populism of the Chicago Convention in as deep a grave as possible. There is some silver sentiment among Republicans, chiefly in the farming districts, and slight at that. The German element is for sound money, and so are the Norwegians. This will give the State to McKinley. There have been stories that the Norwegians were flocking to Bryan. I do not belive this. We have spent considerable time and money chasing the Norwegian vote in other campaigns, but we never got any dividends. The Norwegians are Republicans, and will not give up their party allegiance for this free-silver craze.

"The delegates at large from Wisconsin to this convention are the same men who went to the Chicago Convention in that capacity. They are for Gen. Bragg. So are William F. Vilas, J. G. Flanders, and J. J. Hogan."

L. C. Krauthoff, the Missouri member of the National Executive Committee, put in an appearance this morning. His State has expressed no preference among the candidates, and Mr. Krauthoff said its delegates would be free to make their choice when they arrive to-morrow. He expected the convention would complete its business in two days. He said:

"I am in favor of a brief platform, the plainest possible enunciation of Democratic principles, and the soundest possible financial plank."

Mr. Krauthoff said the growth of the sound-money movement among Democrats in Missouri had been something remarkable. The regular organization, which has indorsed Bryan and Sewall, concedes that the sound-money ticket will poll 20,000 votes. He said:

"In spite of this, the regulars say they will poll their usual plurality. To do this they rely upon the aid of the Populists. It is my belief that the sound-money Democrats will poll twice as many votes as are conceded by the regulars. The sound-money movement was small when it began in our State. It had its origin when a few men got together and organized a club which was so small that the other element laughed at it. It grew rapidly. In the county in which St. Louis is situated a sound-money club now exists, which has a membership of 2,200. The regulars then conceded that there might be 3,000 sound-money men in the State who would support a third ticket. A club was started in St. Joe, which rapidly grew, until its membership reached 900. Then the regulars conceded that there were 4,000 Democrats in the State who would support the third ticket. The movement has grown rapidly since then. Clubs are being organized all over the State, and those which were started in St. Joe are growing steadily. We are in fighting trim, and when this convention completes its work we will go to work in good earnest for a hard battle."

THE INCOME TAX PROPOSITION.

It Will Probably Not be Introduced in the Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—The income tax figures to some extent in the discussion of the proposed platform, although there seems no very definite proposition on the subject with any substantial backing. In some quarters there is a sentiment in favor of a declaration for a Constitutional amendment on the subject. The proposition is to put into the platform a plank which would favor such an amendment, and this seems to put this convention on easy terms with the income-tax advocates and supporters.

This talk was pretty strong to-day, although it is not indorsed by the cooler heads. "I have heard of such talk," said W. J. Curtis of New-Jersey, "and there seems to be a considerable sentiment for it. For myself, I do not believe it would be wise to put any declaration of the sort into this platform. While the abstract proposition may not be objectionable, I do not think this is the time for us to take any chances of possible complication that might follow."

GOOD PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins of Chicago Promises a Big Vote for Sound Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago is one of the enthusiasts among the sound-money men. He predicts that there will be 100,000 votes polled in Illinois for the nominee of this convention. He favors Henry Watterson as the candidate for the first place on the ticket. The sound-money movement in Illinois, he says, means more than an attempt to defeat Bryan. It is an attempt to prevent the State from electing a free-silver Senator to succeed Senator Palmer next year. The attempt to send a silver man to the Senate, he says, is at the root of the silver craze in his State.

"I believe," he said to a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent to-day, "that there will be 100,000 votes cast for the third ticket in Illinois."

"Where will they come from?" he was asked.

"From both parties," he said. "There are about 10,000 Republicans who are not to be classed as supporters of Tanner, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the other 90,000 will be Democrats who will not support Altgeld. The plan of the sound-money men in the State is to make a campaign in all the Congressional and the State legislative districts. In some of these districts the regular organization is controlled by the sound-money men now, so that there will be no need of third candidates. But in all the districts of Chicago and in other parts of the State, wherever it is thought advisable, we shall have sound-money candidates. It is the intention to fight to secure the balance of power in the next Legislature, and no man will receive our support for the Senate who is not pledged against the free coinage of silver. We shall have sound-money candidates for the entire State ticket."

"Will Altgeld be elected?"

"I do not believe his election is possible under the existing conditions."

"How is Bryan regarded in the State?"

"He was born in Illinois and lived there for many years, you know," said Mr. Hopkins, "and he has been there in campaigns at times making speeches. So it is pretty hard for any Democrat who does not rebel at the platform on which he stands to refuse to vote for 'Billy' Bryan."

DECORATIONS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Tomlinson Hall Presents a Very Pretty Appearance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Tomlinson Hall, in which the convention is to be held, is about ready for occupancy by the National Democratic delegates. The carpenters are still at work, but the decorators, the electricians, and the telegraphers have kept at work with them, and the workmen will finish together.

The hall is but five minutes' walk from the most distant hotel occupied by delegates. Compared with the vast halls used by the Chicago and St. Louis Conventions, it seems very small, but it will hold about as many persons as can be kept in order and see and hear what is going on, or as any reasonably constituted convention ought to hold. Four thousand is about the capacity of the hall, with seats and standing room all occupied. It is already perfectly evident that a greater number of persons will desire to be admitted. As a small hall lends itself better to the purposes of the decorator than a large one, it is not surprising that the effects produced by the decorators are decidedly better than were those at St. Louis, which were atrociously bad, or at Chicago, which were thin and ineffective.

Flags have been used with liberality, but not to excess, principally in rosettes and festoons; there has been a generous use of warm yellow, to suggest the gold-standard character of the convention, and over the stage, beneath the folds of flags hung in the proscenium arch, are portraits of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, Hendricks, McDonald, and Cleveland, the portraits of Jefferson and Cleveland occupying the central positions.

The platform for the presiding officer and the speakers is beyond the edge of the stage, with 500 seats rising on a slope behind it, to the back of the stage; about 200 seats for representatives of the press slightly below it, and two feet lower, on the floor, are 900 chairs for delegates. Behind the places for delegates is room for alternates and several hundred seats for guests. With close packing of the floor seats and the rather small galleries, and with all the available standing space utilized, possibly 4,000 persons can be safely admitted. About everybody who can get in the hall will be able to see what is going on, and there will be no difficulty for any speaker to make himself heard.

The Denison Hotel has bloomed to-day with decorations. The same good taste is displayed there that has been everywhere manifested in putting on holiday garb for the convention. Besides an abundant use of flags and streamers, there has been a liberal use of golden yellow, the pillars at the main entrance of the hotel being covered with yellow and then entwined with bands of red, white, and blue, sprinkled with stars of white. Indianapolis silver men regard the use of the yellow decorations as an indication of unmitigated audacity on the part of the National Democrats. They indulge in jokes about it and make inquiries as to whether Li Hung Chang is expected to attend the convention.

In the scheme of decoration at the Bates House the flags, in some cases, have golden stars where they are usually white. To the silver men this is considered a crowning outrage.

The business men about town have begun to display bunting from their stores, and it is expected that the streets will wear a very gay aspect by Wednesday.

MYSTERY ABOUT A WILL.

A Personal Directed to Mrs. E. L. Youmans's Heirs.

This personal appeared in one of the morning papers yesterday:

If John Bigelow, executor; Charles Dudley Warner, Charles Bellamy Culver, Clara Field, daughter of Henry M. Field; Pierre Van Alstyne, Abram Wakeman, Prof. John Fiske of Harvard, the Hampton Institute of Virginia, the Woman's Exchange, and other heirs and legatees of the late Katherine Lee Livingston Youmans will advertise they may hear something to their advantage.

Mrs. Katherine L. Youmans was the widow of Chief Justice William L. Lee when she married Prof. Edward L. Youmans. Her second husband was for many years the editor of The Popular Science Monthly. It has been said that he did more than any other American of his time to diffuse a knowledge of science. He was regarded by Spencer, Huxley, and Tyndall as their apostle in this country.

Mrs. Youmans inherited a large fortune from her first husband. She died Aug. 29, 1894, at Ridgefield, Conn., leaving an estate of about $500,000. Prof. Youmans had died some time before, and it was not supposed that his widow had any near relatives.

Mrs. Youmans had talked to many of her friends about having made a will some time in July, 1893. She had written to Pierre Van Alstyne, her cousin, that if she should die, the largest part of her estate would go to his mother's side of the house. To Prof. John Fiske, who wrote a biography of Prof. Youmans, she had promised her estate at Petersham, Mass. In her will some of her property had been left to Gen. Armstrong of the Hampton Institute, in Virginia. The institute also had been provided for. Charles Dudley Warner, a dear friend of Mrs. Youmans, was to have a fine collection of curios and paintings and the antique furniture in her Ridgefield house and also the library of Prof. Youmans. Mrs. Youmans was a member of the Woman's Exchange, in New-York, and, of course, that organization had not been overlooked in the will.

Abram Wakeman, as a nephew of Pierre Van Alstyne, had not been forgotten; and liberal bequests were left to Charles Bellamy Culver and Miss Clara Field. John Bigelow was made executor.

All this was told in the Surrogate's Court in this city four months after Mrs. Youmans's death. But the will was never found. Pierre Van Alstyne, Treasurer of the New-York Stencil Works, qualified as administrator on the ground that he was Mrs. Youmans's nearest relative, so far as known. After Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed him proceedings were begun for his removal by William M. Safford, a lawyer at 2 Wall Street, who represented Mrs. Lucy Ladd of Exeter Centre, N. Y., and George H. Newton of Cleveland, Ohio, as ancillary guardian for James L. Newton, who was incompetent. The new claimants were alleged to be an aunt and an uncle of Mrs. Youmans. Evidence showed that Mrs. Youmans's father was a Newton.

Subsequently the newly discovered relatives were appointed co-administrators with Pierre Van Alstyne. The three administrators brought suit in February, 1895, in the Supreme Court to recover $34,434 from a lawyer of Asheville, N. C. They alleged that the lawyer had appropriated to his own use that amount of money, which Mrs. Youmans had sent to him at various times for investment. The lawyer was arrested at Fordham, N. Y., on an order signed by Justice Ingraham. This money was recovered. A large part of Mrs. Youmans's personal estate, $38,573, was divided on July 25, 1895, between the uncle and aunt. Pierre Van Alsyne, the other administrator, got nothing.

An action was brought in the Supreme Court on April 30, 1895, by Henrietta Blair, Jane Case, Mary C. Martelle, and others, children of Mrs. Youmans's brothers and sisters, for the purpose of partitioning the real estate. The property includes five lots in One Hundred and Twelfth Street west of Eighth Avenue and several lots on the Boulevard near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. It has not yet been partitioned.

The paintings, porcelains, bronzes, silver, bric-à-brac, antique tables and desks, carved mahogany and ivory mirror frames, and other fittings of Mrs. Youmans's Ridgefield house and her apartments at the Knickerbocker, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, this city, were sold to the American Art Association for about $21,000. This money is in the hands of the administrators.

So matters stood until the disappointed relatives and friends, who still believe in the existence of a will, were advised through an anonymous personal to advertise if they would like to hear "something to their advantage."

Pierre Van Alstyne was seen yesterday afternoon in his office, at 100 Nassau Street, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He was considerably agitated by the appearance of the personal. He said:

"It is a mystery to me. But I shall solve it. I shall use every means in my power to find out who put that in the paper. I shall put all my mind and my money to work on the case. And when we discover who knows 'something to our advantage,' perhaps we will know who has possession of the missing will.

"It is almost certain that the personal was worded from the text of the will itself. There is not a person mentioned who did not expect a legacy from Mrs. Youmans. She had told them all what share they were to have of her estate. And she had spoken frequently of John Bigelow as her executor. He was just the man she would have appointed. At least fifty persons had knowledge of the existence of a will, and every one thought to have been named in it was mystified over its loss.

"When it could not be found among her papers and deeds at the Knickerbocker, I made a thorough search of the Ridgefield house. Mrs. Youmans was the kind of a woman who would have hidden such a paper in some odd place, but, feeling sure I could bring it to light, I began a systematic search of every room. The walls, the picture frames, the carpets, the chimney pieces, old tables and desks, drawers, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, mirrors—nothing was overlooked.

"Secret panels? Yes; I found dozens of them, but there was no will inside. Why, I nearly tore the furniture to pieces. I even employed furniture experts and dealers in antiquities to examine every piece of furniture in the house. There was one man who was very much interested in an old desk. He measured it in every posible way, and did succeed in finding three secret compartments, but not the will.

"Then I asked him if he was through. 'Oh, yes,' he said; 'nothing more there.'

"'You had better take a few more measurements,' I said to him. But he said he had found all the receptacles there could possibly be.

"Then I pressed a rosette on one side of the desk, and a piece of carving in front, and showed the expert where two more panel drawers were. This is how thoroughly I looked. You see, my own interests were at stake.

"The will may have escaped my eyes after all, and passed with some old piece of furniture into the hands of some dishonest person, but I hardly think that was the way the advertiser came by it. Evidently it is some unscrupulous person, who now has the will in his possession, else why would he not communicate with the heirs directly. And I believe that person stole the will before the search for it was made.

"There may be some significance in the fact that the personal appears almost exactly on the second anniversary of Mrs. Youmans's death. Probably the thief has in mind a law that prevents the final distribution of an estate before a period of two years after the death of the testator. He may have kept the paper and waited until the last moment for some of the heirs named to advertise and offer a reward for information leading to the recovery of it. When the time for the settlement arrived he feared the document would be valueless to him if he waited longer. And so he advertised.

"I have absolutely no suspicions of anybody. I don't think Mrs. Youmans had a servant who would steal the will, if, indeed, any of them knew where it was hidden. Again, the will advertised may be a forgery. Such things have

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BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:15.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cleveland—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1896.

THE SYRACUSE PLATFORM.

Mr. DANIEL G. GRIFFIN—a veteran Democrat, whose character and ability have long been known to his party in this State—was the temporary Chairman of the convention at Syracuse yesterday. In the course of his speech he said:

"To those who ask us why we do not support McKINLEY, our answer is: We are Democrats and not protectionists. To those who ask us why we do not support BRYAN, our answer is still: We are Democrats, and not revolutionists."

That is the substance of the platform adopted and is a terse and truthful statement of the position elaborated in the platform. It is true that for the last sentence of the epigrammatic declaration Mr. GRIFFIN was indebted to a prominent Democrat who had already used it with superb effect at Chicago. In the unfortunate absence of the author there was no particular reason for giving him credit for it. It belongs now to every honest Democrat, and he who first used it can have it whenever he wishes to repeat it.

The grounds on which true Democrats reject the Chicago platform and the candidate placed upon it are recited in detail and clearly in the platform adopted at Syracuse. They are: That platform and candidate are Populist and anti-Democratic; that they seek to excite sectional and class hatred; that they attack the letter and spirit of the Constitution and threaten the independence of the judiciary; that they censure the Administration for enforcing the laws; that they advocate the free coinage of silver at a false ratio and seek to prohibit freedom of contract; that they uphold partial repudiation of debts and propose a policy that would be unjust and oppressive to all and particularly to the wage earners.

The affirmative declarations of the Syracuse platform are equally definite, and are sound. Following are those of chief importance:

"We therefore are in favor of a firm and unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard of value so long as that standard continues to be a monetary fact.

"We believe that the Federal Government should be directly divorced from the business of banking, and therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of legal tender or Treasury notes by the Government or the reissuing of such notes when they have been redeemed in gold.

"We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will permit the establishment of a banking currency, ample in volume for the needs of business, readily adjusting itself to such needs, absolutely secure in every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold."

It will be seen that this is a much more explicit and comprehensive statement of Democratic belief than was made by the Saratoga Convention, which chose delegates to Chicago. We believe that it is also far more true to the views of the party in this State. It points clearly to the lines of future monetary policy on which alone it is possible to get for the country a safe and stable and sound financial system. Until the Government ceases to reissue legal tender notes that have once been redeemed in gold, such notes will remain a perpetual menace. And when the notes have been redeemed and retired, they must be replaced by a banking currency of the kind described in the Syracuse platform—elastic, secure, and redeemable in gold. We hold it to be at once wise and honest for the convention at Syracuse to present this vital subject as it has. We trust that the Indianapolis Convention will take the same course.

ANSWER IT SQUARELY, MR. BRYAN.

Our opponents have said that the soldiers who are receiving pensions must be protected against the free coinage of silver. They would have us believe that these financiers who are insisting upon a gold standard are insisting upon it for fear the soldiers drawing a pension may suffer by the abandonment of the gold standard. They forget that those who were soldiers remember the times that we had during the war. They forget that these soldiers were old enough to know something of legislation. They forget that these soldiers know that the financiers who are to-day pleading the cause of the soldier were making their bonds payable in coin, although they did not fight themselves. And I am not willing to believe that they are any more considerate of the soldiers' interests to-day. My friends, there is no way of taking the Government out of the clutches of those who have been bleeding it except for the Government to resume its legal rights and use its silver or its gold, whichever it pleases, whenever it has a dollar to pay, &c., &c. [Mr. BRYAN at Buffalo, Aug. 27.]

The same old demagogic appeal, but no answer to the question as to the effect of the adoption of the silver standard upon the monthly payments to the pensioner.

There are 970,000 pensioners who would like to have a square answer from Mr. BRYAN as to the effect of his currency policy upon the actual value or purchasing power of the monthly payments or dollars which they are to receive in the future.

There are 4,875,000 depositors in savings banks who would like to have him say whether the enforcement of his policy would cut down the purchasing power of dollars drawn out by them after the adoption of the silver standard.

The owners of 12,341,208 life-insurance policies would like to have him answer frankly and plainly the question whether, after the adoption of the silver standard, the dollars paid to their bereaved relatives would be worth as much in purchasing power as the dollars by which the insurance has been bought.

He has persistently refused to say what would be the effect of the adoption of the 53-cent silver standard upon the dollars to be received by pensioners, savings-bank depositors, and beneficiaries of life-insurance policies. He has always avoided any answer to the practical questions which we have indicated, just as he turned away from the pensioners at Buffalo and as he crawled away from the savings bank and insurance issue at Madison Square Garden. At the same time, however, he tells the farmers that their prices have been cut down one-half in twenty years by the "appreciation" of our standard gold dollar, and that the substitution of his silver dollar will increase these prices again and enable them to pay off mortgages which, he says, have been doubled by this "appreciation."

But he never has explained how this increase of prices and reduction of mortgages would affect the pension, savings bank, and insurance payments. We commend to him these words of his own, uttered at Hornellsville, on Saturday last:

"It is the object—or at least it should be—of public speakers to help their audiences to understand the merits of disputed questions, and it is one of the evidences of sincerity of purpose that the person discussing public issues shall discuss them plainly and clearly, so that every one can understand just what is said and just what is meant.

"When ambiguous language is used, when obscure expressions are employed, it is an assured fact that the person using them has something to conceal rather than to make plain."

Have you something to conceal, Mr. BRYAN, concerning the effect of your free coinage of sixteen-to-one silver upon the value and purchasing power of the dollars to be received by the 970,000 pensioners, the 4,875,000 savings bank depositors, and the owners of 12,341,208 life-insurance policies?

If not, why don't you answer squarely and frankly the questions which these persons would like to have you answer? Why do you beat about the bush and then attempt to divert attention from the point by irrelevant and demagogic utterances? Why don't you tell the pensioners and the depositors and the insured men whether your policy would reduce or preserve the purchasing power of the dollars hereafter to be received by them?

Mr. BRYAN'S audiences should test his sincerity by asking him to give his opinion or belief as to this matter "plainly and clearly."

SUGGESTIONS FOR MR. McKINLEY.

As Mr. MCKINLEY is talking quite freely about the tariff, we suggest that he should say something about the work of the combinations in the iron and steel industry. We announced in our news columns on the 14th ult. that the Carnegie Steel Company had recently sold 9,000 tons of steel rails to Japan. We procured in February last the facts about the first sale of rails to Japan by the leading concerns in the Rail Combination. Those rails were shipped from Baltimore, and the price was about $21, although no American railroad company could then buy rails at seaboard points for less than $28.75. With respect to this recent sale Mr. IWAHARA, who placed the order, said to a TIMES reporter:

"I believe that American rail manufacturers will find a good market for their product in Japan. Americans are able to underbid English railmakers, even though freight rates from San Francisco to Japan are higher than freight rates from England to Japan."

The Iron Age refers as follows to this sale and other sales for export:

"In the rail trade, the only interesting feature is a further export sale to Japan by a mill in the Central West. The quantity involved is 9,000 tons. This carries the total export sales this year up to about 45,000 tons."

The combination's price for rails to American buyers has for a long time been $28 at Eastern mills and $29 at the mills in Chicago and Milwaukee. The tariff duty enables it to exact these prices here at home, but it sells rails abroad at prices lower than those of the European manufacturers. The price of English rails free on board for export is $21.87.

If the railmakers sell their product abroad for less than $21.87, why should they not give American railroad companies the privilege of buying at such a price? Mr. MCKINLEY should publish his opinion as to the "free-trade" tariff which enables the Rail Combination to make this outrageous discrimination.

He should also explain to the farmers why the Nail Pool has increased the price of nails in this country by more than 200 per cent. since a year ago last May, and is selling nails to foreign buyers at prices very much lower than those which are exacted here at home. The American Consul at Cologne reported to the State Department on the 23d ult. that American manufacturers were "underselling the Germans in barbed wire and wire nails in Japan." Well, the price of wire nails at Antwerp free on board for export is $1.78 per keg. The price of American wire nails at this port, "carload lots on dock," is $2.70 per keg, the Pool's price at the mills being $2.55. But the price of the same nails to Japanese buyers is less than $1.78.

Mr. MCKINLEY should talk a little about these things and about the Iron Ore Pool in which Mr. HANNA is so largely interested. A few remarks concerning the extortion practiced upon American consumers by these tariff-protected rings which sell at low figures to the foreigner would enliven his references to what he calls a free-trade tariff law.

VERMONT AND MAINE.

The State election in Vermont to-day and that in Maine on the 14th will furnish some indication of the political current which is moving in the National campaign, but it may not indicate its full force. Vermont is always one-sided. At the Presidential election of 1892, with a total vote of less than 56,000, the Republican plurality was 21,667. The Democratic vote was considerably less than a third of the whole. At the State election two years ago the Democratic vote for Governor was only 14,142 to 42,663 for the Republican candidate.

This year there was a warm contest for the Republican nomination and charges of corruption in the convention were made. This caused division and bitterness which would have gone far in reducing the usual Republican preponderance but for the action of the Chicago Convention. There is little evidence of Republican loss from free-silver defection, while the Democrats have been badly divided by the coinage question.

The full effect will appear in November. How much of it will be shown in to-day's election in conflict with other influences it is hard to guess, but the general estimate in Vermont has been a Republican plurality of more than 20,000, and many put it as high as 30,000.

In Maine the election is nearly two weeks off yet, and there is little evidence of division in the Republican forces, while the Democratic Party is split wide open. It was a sound-money party in June, but the regular organization has recanted and turned its platform upside down to fit the position of Mr. SEWALL on that framed at Chicago. A new candidate for Governor had to be chosen to stand upon it, and it will be surprising if the Republican plurality is not largely increased even in the State election. Two years ago it was 38,978 in a total vote of 108,271, though at the last Presidential election the vote was: HARRISON 62,923, CLEVELAND 48,044, other candidates 5,427, the Republican plurality being less than 15,000.

WHY NOT RECOGNIZE FACTS?

Replying to a statement of its contemporary, The Express, that free coinage of silver would not result in bimetallism, but silver monometallism, The Buffalo Times says:

Free coinage of silver in the United States from 1792 to 1873—except for a comparatively short period—did not produce silver monometallism. Gold and silver were at a parity at all times and the country was prosperous. We had practical and absolute bimetallism, and that is what we want again.

The historical facts are that very soon after the establishment of our coinage by the act of 1792 at a ratio of 15 to 1, which was then supposed to be the actual commercial ratio of value between the two metals, gold was found to be undervalued, and we had silver, and nothing but silver, until 1834, when the ratio was changed to 16 to 1 for the special purpose of bringing and keeping gold in circulation. Previously very little had been coined, because it proved to be of no use to coin it. It had immediately disappeared, although the amount of gold in the dollar made it worth only two or three cents more than the silver dollar.

Under the new ratio of 16 to 1 established in 1834 silver was slightly undervalued, intentionally and for the purpose of substituting the gold standard. It had that effect at once, and silver disappeared, with the exception of worn and cheapened foreign coins. Not a standard silver dollar had been made for nearly forty years in 1873 because it would not circulate, though never worth over 4 cents more than the gold dollar. We had gold monometallism from 1834 till the Bland-Allison act began injecting silver into the currency after its depreciation below the standard. We have contrived to maintain the gold standard thus far, but that free coinage of silver would displace it almost instantly is a matter of absolute certainty.

If the two metals could not be kept at a parity in coinage with a difference of 2 or 3 cents to the dollar in their commercial value, what would be the consequence with 48 cents' difference? A crash to the silver basis, beyond a shadow of doubt. There is no sense in ignoring both established principle and universal experience. We cannot suspend the law of gravitation either with or without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. No more can we escape what is known as Gresham's law, supported by reason and by the unvarying experience of all nations for six centuries of attempted bimetallism.

"NO SILVER IS BEING COINED."

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad, in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to.—[MR. BRYAN, at Madison Square Garden, Aug. 12.]

The address from which these words are taken was carefully rewritten two or three times, Mr. BRYAN says, before the delivery of it. There was no excuse, therefore, for this misstatement about the coinage of silver. As to the movement of gold, we invite the silver candidate's attention to the fact that gold is not "going abroad" now, but is coming to this country from Europe in large quantities. It is true that this import movement had not been reported when he delivered that address, but he said that gold "must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to." That policy has not been changed. We desire especially to direct attention, however, to his assertion about the coinage of silver.

"No silver is being coined to take its place." Mr. BRYAN must have known that the coinage of silver dollars had not been discontinued. He must have known that millions of such dollars had been coined this year, and that the Government was then adding to the number.

What are the facts? We have the official report down to July 31, and the report down to June 30 was common property weeks before that speech was made. During the first six months of the present calendar year the number of silver dollars coined by the Government was 7,500,412, and at the end of July the number had been increased to 8,562,412. This total does not include the smaller silver pieces which were coined during the same months.

These figures bring out the striking fact that in only seven months of the year 1896 there were coined by the Government more silver dollars (8,562,412) than were coined (8,031,238) in the eighty-one years which elapsed between the establishment of our monetary system in 1792 and what the Bryanites call "the demonetization of silver," in 1873! More, in these seven months than in those eighty-one years!

And while only 8,031,238 silver dollars were coined in all those years, we have coined since the alleged "demonetization of silver" in 1873 no less than 430,790,041 such dollars! But the Government has not permitted the purchasing power of any one of these dollars to fall to 53 cents in gold. It has sustained their purchasing power at the level of 100 cents in gold. This is not the kind of silver dollar which Mr. BRYAN and his followers want, it is true, but while he is talking about these things he should not try to deceive the people about the coinage of good silver dollars under existing laws.

AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

There seems to be no doubt about the authenticity of the statement that the Spanish Government has approved of Gen. WEYLER'S decree prohibiting the gathering of the sugar and coffee crops in Cuba this season, and his orders prohibiting both the people of the island and foreigners resident there from holding intercourse with foreigners outside. There is a report that needs confirmation to the effect that WEYLER, with the assent of the Spanish Government, having put this embargo upon industry and trade, is to enter upon a relentless war of destruction and extirpation.

Whether this lattter report is true or not, the Cuban situation is becoming intolerable, not only to the people of the island and to Spain, but to the civilized world. It is especially getting beyond the point of patient endurance for the United States. We have had important trade relations with Cuba. American capital has been invested there, and more has been invested in trade dependent upon Cuban productions. American citizens reside in Cuba and Cubans reside in the United States, and the interests of this country as well as the sympathies of the people are concerned.

Our Government has, in spite of sympathy and of interest, punctiliously observed the obligations of neutrality in the struggle that has been going on for a year and a half, and has made itself a detective for Spain to prevent aid from going to the insurgents from our shores. If its vigilance should be relaxed, the Cubans might put an end to Spanish rule in short order. We cannot be expected to continue the cold-blooded policy of rigid neutrality much longer.

The productions of Cuba are important to the world's supply of commodities. Trade and intercourse with Cuba are of great value to us, or would be with a decent government and civilized commercial conditions. Not only is this barbarous war between the insurgents and the Spanish power destroying productive industry and fruitful trade and spreading desolation and terror over a land of grand possibilities, but it is breeding pestilence on a vast scale, against which we have to guard our long seacoast on the Gulf and all along the Atlantic.

Europe is beginning to wonder how long we are going to stand it, as our dispatches from London last Sunday showed. The strain is getting close to the limit of endurance, and unless Spain is going to put an end to it soon some other factor will have to be brought in to bring about a settlement. It is hardly likely that the devastation of Cuba and the extermination of the Cubans will be that settlement. We cannot make ourselves accessory to that policy by holding back the rescue which it would invite for the victims.

The New-York Herald has made a canvass of representative election districts in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. It sent out 4,500 cards. The card requested to know whom the voter voted for in 1892 and how he intends to vote this year. The total vote of the selected districts in 1892 was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.
New-York City.....	870	679
Outside city.....	1,074	1,138
New-Jersey	721	624
Connecticut	439	649
Total	3,104	3,090

The replies received were from—

New-York City.....	320
Outside New-York.....	521
New-Jersey	272
Connecticut	218
Total	1,331

Analyzing these replies, The Herald finds that BRYAN will fall to receive of the Democratic vote in New-York 32 per cent., in Brooklyn the same, in Long Island City 5 per cent., on Long Island 7 per cent., in Richmond 9 per cent., in Yonkers 23 per cent., and so on—an average in nine counties of 17 per cent. A loss is shown in New-Jersey of 18 per cent., and in Connecticut 18 per cent. Adding the Democratic loss to the Republican vote The Herald estimates a plurality for MCKINLEY in New-York of 260,000, in New-Jersey of 75,000, in Connecticut of 40,000. The Herald's enterprise is commendable. Its returns indicate the success of MCKINLEY beyond all doubt in these three States; we think they do not sustain the large estimates based on them.

"You are familiar with the old expression of making bricks without straws. I want to say to you, my friends, that no system, no policy, has been contrived by the mind of man so calculated to make the toiling masses make bricks without straw as the gold standard."—[W. J. BRYAN, at Maysville.]

The "bricks" the "toiling masses" seek to make are wages with which to support themselves and their families, and "lay up something" for sickness and old age. Under the gold standard these wages will go about twice as far toward these ends as they would under the silver standard. Which supplies the better straw is plain.

If a man says that we are not able to legislate for ourselves on the greatest question that can come before the people, ask him what right we had anyhow to declare our independence a hundred years ago. [Mr. BRYAN at Hornellsville, Aug. 29.]

The silver candidate has rung the changes on this question of "ability" a great many times. But the intelligent men in his audiences must perceive that the ability of this country to legislate for the adoption of the silver standard is denied by no one. The question is not one of ability, but one of expediency. Congress is able to legislate unwisely, but it ought not to do it. A man has ability to throw his savings into the sea or to cut his throat, or to take a dose of arsenic for a headache, but it does not follow that it is expedient for him to do any of these things.

SOCIOLOGY AND FREE SILVER.

Secretary of the Social Science Association Sees a Lesson.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—The general meeting of the American Social Science Association opened here to-night in G. A. R. Hall, with a large attendance.

President F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Conn., presided. In his annual address, Mr. Kingsbury spoke upon a "Social Retrospect," it being a condensed summary of the more important events of the century just closing which have a marked sociological bearing.

Secretary F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., in his report, referred to the organization of the association thirty-one years ago in Boston, and of the changes witnessed by the association in the life of the State and Nation. He then spoke of the several kinds of Democracy and Socialism. The true principles of Socialism, he said, were not unknown to Jupiter and Pallas. In the matter of the inequality in the distribution of American wealth, he said:

"Manifestly this will be checked or go forward. If checked, it must be by natural causes, such as National adversity or by direct action, either legislative or judicial, or finally by revolution. If unchecked, it will go forward into still greater inequalities. Can such be consistent with Democratic institutions? If not, where is the line to be drawn?

"I apprehend the present political crisis is giving us a lesson on this subject. It is not, in my opinion, the delusion of hopes for the freer and unbounded coinage of the cheaper of our Constitutional money metals which give such unexpected force to the new party now aiming at the control of administration."

PRICES AND WAGES IN MEXICO.

The Hon. J. K. Beretta of Laredo, Texas, in reply to inquiries writes thus to the editor of The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times:

1. A Mexican dollar is worth here to-day 51 cents of United States money and an American dollar is worth in the City of Mexico, Monterey, and other commercial centres of Mexico $1.96 of Mexican money—that is, it will take 196 Mexican dollars to buy 100 dollars of New-York exchange, which is the usual form in which American money is dealt in in Mexico.

2. Mexican money fluctuates constantly in value, almost daily.

3. Articles in Mexico are priced in Mexican money, but the price is governed by the export or import value—that is, an article which is worth $1 in United States money here will be worth $1.96 in Mexico, except as it is affected by freight and tariff charges and other costs of importing or exporting.

4. Common laborers in Mexico receive from 25 cents to 75 cents per day. Skilled workmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., receive from $1 to $1.50 per day in Mexican money.

5. Wages in Mexico have not advanced to correspond to the fall in the value of silver. In fact, they have advanced very little, if any.

MUSIC AND DRAMA ABROAD.

—"The Mikado," at the Savoy Theatre, in London, is now preceded by a new musical duologue entitled "Weather or No," the book of which is by Messrs. Adrian Ross and W. Beach, while the music has been composed by Mr. Luard Selby. The plot, such as it is, turns upon a flirtation between the inhabitants of one of the old-fashioned barometric toys in which changes of the weather were foretold by little wooden figures, the man coming out when it is wet and the woman when the sun shines. These two characters go through a series of amusing songs and duets, the piece ending with an extremely quaint dance. Both dialogue and lyrics, according to The London Times, are very neatly written, and Mr. Luard Selby's music is not only full of good workmanship, but also remarkably tuneful without being ever trivial or commonplace.

—Victorien Sardou's "Fédora" is being turned into opera by Giordano Umberto, the young Italian composer, whose "André Chénier" will be performed at Lyons this Winter, and, perhaps, in New-York, though Mr. Jefferson Leerburger, Col. Mapleson's advance agent, has been portentously silent lately.

—August van Biene, the French-English actor and violin player, will come to America late in the Autumn, under the management of T. Henry French, to produce his play called "The Broken Melody," which is founded on the same French original as "Monsieur Jacques," in which Placide used to act.

—A Paris correspondent writes: "M. Bertrand, director of the Opéra, has returned from Baireuth in a state of enthusiasm. Wagner's music is to be pushed forward more than ever at the National Academy of Music."

—Lassalle, the great French baritone, who retired to private life and the cement-manufacturing business, will return to the stage and sing in "The Flying Dutchman" at the Paris Opéra Comique.

—"Jacques Callot," a new "cape-and-sword" drama, written by MM. Henri Cain, Edouard Denis, and Eugène Denis, will be produced at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, to-morrow night.

—Mme. Bernhardt's opening piece at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, in Paris, will be "Passé," by Georges Porto-Riche. She also has a new modern play by Sardou.

—Miss Sibyl Sanderson has signed an engagement at the Vienna Opera for the coming season.

PERSONALS.

—Until quite lately nothing seemed less likely than that Mr. Ruskin, delicate from boyhood and long in retirement as an invalid, should live to hear at Brantwood of the death of his friend of ancient days, Sir John Millais, ten years his junior, and a typical John Bull in his lustiness and vigor. Half a century has almost gone since Mr. Ruskin defended the Pre-Raphaelites, and explained the significance of "their unfortunate though not inaccurate name." In 1853 Mr. Ruskin sat to Millais for his portrait, and in the same year the lady whom Millais married twelve months later sat to him for the figure in "The Order of Release." She had been baptized Euphemia Gray, but was called "Effie" for short. The domestic event of 1854, which made it impossible for the two men to meet again, did not, as some suppose, affect the admiration of Mr. Ruskin for Millais as a painter. He notes, in 1855, "The Rescue" as "the only great picture exhibited," and in 1856, the year of the painter's "Autumn Leaves," he says, "Titian himself could hardly head him now." Monumental instances, these, of human and art-critical generosity. A little later Millais lost the friendship of the art critic as well as of the man. "Sir Isumbras" did it, for it revealed to Mr. Ruskin that "it was not the Parnassian rock which Mr. Millais was ascending, but the Tarpeian." When, many years later, Millais painted in "The Deserted Garden" a wild rose with only four petals, Mr. Ruskin was of course confirmed in his opinion that Millais had suffered "not merely fall, but catastrophe."

—The customs at the Court of Montenegro seem very primitive, judging from an incident at a recent dinner party. The Prince and his guests were sitting in the dining hall, when the servants entered, bringing in an enormous boar roasted whole, which they placed on the table. The Prince and his guests drew near, and at a sign from his Highness a young officer drew his sword, and with one stroke cut through the hog, through the tablecloth, and deep into the table. Inside the boar was a turkey, and inside the turkey a snipe, which had been shot by the Prince, and it is said to have acquired a most delicate flavor from its manner of cooking.

—Henri Rochefort, in his paper, L'Intransigeant, says that "Edmond Goncourt's eighteenth-century studies were fabricated without any control over them by the mémoires of the age he wrote about. He adored himself during life, and he instituted his academy to insure being adored after death. The ten companions he has dubbed Academicians are so many male Vestals charged to keep his memory from dying out. Feeling that his works were essentially perishable, Goncourt took care that his name should be carved over the door of a temple, and thus escape oblivion."

—From Berlin comes the announcement of the death of "Camilla Selden," the woman who so tenderly nursed Heine during the last months of his painful illness. The poet, who gave her the name of "Mouche," addressed to her his last poem, and the letters he wrote to her are most pathetic. "Camilla Selden," whose real name was Elise von Krienitz, published in 1884 a book entitled "Les Derniers Jours de Henri Heine." She latterly resided at Rouen, gaining her livelihood as a teacher of German.

—When Li Hung Chang went to see Gladstone, he utilized the three-quarters of an hour which he spent at Hawarden by asking the English statesman a vast number of questions. But Gladstone, after half a century and more of official life, is not afraid of questions, and knows how to hide himself in a cloud of words. Even when Li Hung Chang, with startling directness, asked his host what he thought of Lord Salisbury, Gladstone was quite equal to the emergency. He replied that "he admired his ability, but had not always agreed with his views."

—It is announced that a Vatican decree has been issued excommunicating the Galician Christian Socialist agitator Father Stojalofski for disobedience of previous orders and admonitions respecting his political activity. The faithful are warned against holding any communication with him. It will be interesting to note what effect this measure will produce upon the Galician peasantry, who have hitherto lent a willing ear to Father Stojalofski's version of the Gospel, and how it will affect his chances as a Parliamentary candidate.

"M. A. Lerou, a Parisian stamp collector, wrote to the Czar recently, requesting that a complete collection of Russian stamps might be sent to him. The Emperor wrote 'Attend to this' on the margin of the letter, and sent it to the postal officials, who have just finished making the collection, and are sending it to M. Lerou," says a Parisian paper. True or false, papers all over the world ought to reproduce the story in the interests of the Russian postal officials, who will doubtless enjoy the resulting correspondence.

It is reported that Emperor William has been putting on fat lately at an alarming rate, and that he is now taking long fast walks every day in order to reduce his cubical contents. During his recent visit to Norway he is said to have nearly walked his staff off their legs in his frantic attempts to dispose of his adipose tissue.

It may be interesting to compare Dr. Nansen's approximation to the North Pole with the efforts of his recent predecessors. Admiral Markham at the end of his journey was 400 miles from the pole. Mr. Lockwood, the American traveler, 396, and Dr. Nansen 226. Dr. Nansen has, therefore, gone 170 miles further than anybody else.

—The Provincial Court at Prague has prohibited the issue and circulation of a German edition of Prince Krapotkin's work, "Paroles d'un Révolté," which was published in Paris in 1885.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THIS wide departure from everything ever done by National Conventions of the Democratic Party could have but one effect, and that wide dissatisfaction. From the day of adjournment until now, the spirit of revolt has been growing and spreading until it has a lodgment in every voting precinct in the United States. To-day Alabama Democrats who believe in sound money, fidelity to contracts, proper regard for the decisions of the courts, upholding those who maintain law and order, and preserving the financial honor and integrity of the country will give expression to their sentiments. They will speak in no uncertain terms and will give support to the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention and aid them in efforts to rescue Democratic traditions and policies from the depths into which the Chicago Convention seeks to plunge them.

When the movement was started in this State there were those who sneered and sought to belittle it. Now they realize that thousands of Democrats have a higher conception of duty than to sustain declarations which are made simply to catch the votes of enemies rather than to uphold the integrity of the party.—Montgomery Advertiser.

THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRACY.—Real, true Democracy is asserting itself throughout the country. The enthusiasm, earnestness, confidence, and vigor which characterize the State Conventions which are now being held by the so-called bolting Democrats remove all doubt as to the feeling toward Bryan and his Populistic gospel on the part of intelligent followers of Jeffersonian leaders like Palmer, Watterson, Carlisle, Vilas, and Bragg. Those who read the eloquent addresses delivered yesterday at the conventions of Illinois, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania Democrats will know where Democracy stands in this campaign.—Chicago Evening Post.

WILL BLACK BE PLATT'S MAN?—Will there be the proverbial two Governors of New-York during the next two years, or will Mr. Black carefully administer public affairs without the aid of the Tioga statesman? Will the story of Gov. Morton be repeated, or is the younger man strong enough to profit by that example? The Governorship of New-York is a very high and responsible position—by many thought to be second only to that of the Presidency—and it remains for Mr. Black to say whether executive affairs can be carried on independently of telephone connection with the metropolis.—New-Haven Palladium.

ADDRESS BY UNION SOLDIERS.

Their Mutual League at Indianapolis Speaks Against Bryan.

A recent meeting oarthe United Soldiers and Sailors' Mutual League of Indianapolis adopted the address given below, which had been reported by a committee composed of Gen. John Coburn, ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas Hanna, the Rev. D. R. Lucas, George C. Webster, and O. H. Woodworth. The address was received in this city yesterday, and will be circulated as a campaign document by the Republican National Committee. It reads, in part, as follows:

"The Union Soldiers and Sailors' Mutual League calls the attention of its comrades to the startling attitude of the party which recently held its convention at Chicago. The spirit that animated the convention and the platform adopted are calculated to arouse and alarm every man who can recall the memorable events at the beginning of the war of the rebellion.

"The attack upon the honor and good faith of the Nation, the hostility to the National courts of justice, the open and flagrant attempts to arouse popular passions against the laws and established institutions of the country call for a prompt and emphatic rebuke.

"The spirit of Anarchy ruled the deliberations of the Chicago Convention, and may, unless stamped out, instill a sullen ferocity into the hearts of many of our people. We deprecate this movement. We call upon every old Union soldier and sailor to oppose and denounce it as dishonorable and as dangerous to the existence of the Nation.

"We deprecate an overthrow of our present system of government and a reorganization on the plane of Mexico. We believe in an honest and prompt compliance with all of our promises as a people, whether they are to pay our debts to the National creditors or pensions to the soldiers or to the widows or orphans. We have largely paid and intend to pay honestly every cent remaining of these public debts.

"Let every dollar of our honest debts be paid in honest money. The proposition of that party is to pay the public debts in cheap money, in silver coin worth a small fraction over one-half its face value. We cannot afford to ask a compromise for our debts as a Nation. We will never repudiate one dollar of the sums pledged in times of danger and distress, pledged by Congress to save the Union, pledged by the immortal Lincoln to pay pensions. We stand by these contracts as we stood by the life of the Republic, both as inviolable.

"Our candidate is a Union soldier. He stands for every guarantee of liberty and good government written in the Constitution. His experience in public life warrants a safe Administration. He preaches no new doctrine. As he has manfully stood in the grand past, he now stands for the mighty future of his native land. Look at his heroic life; look at his scars; look at his public record. We hail his approach to the Presidential chair.

"We call upon you, our comrades and our fellow-citizens, to examine carefully the present alarming condition of public affairs, and as you love your country to discourage by all honorable and reasonable means the dangerous tendencies of this new and startling political movement. We know that with a faithful Union soldier in the Presidential chair the interests of the country and our own interests in a stable Government are secure; but with the untried man there is uncertainty at the best. Let us, then, before we all go hence, do what we can to put one more comrade in this great office, for it will doubtless be our last opportunity."

PROSPECTS IN VERMONT.

The Boston Herald has obtained the opinions of several Vermont editors regarding the result of the election in that State next Tuesday. The editor of The Bennington Reformer says the Republican majority will be 20,000 to 22,000, and that the "Grout-Stickney fight would have brought this down to 15,000, possibly 10,000, had it not been for the tomfoolery of the Democrats."

A Brattleborough editor puts the figures "anywhere from 18,000 to 30,000," and says many Republicans will refuse to vote for Grout because of the pre-convention fight and their belief that "the nomination was bought," while some will vote the Democratic ticket to "rebuke misrule in State affairs." The action of gold Democrats is uncertain, but he says they number half the party in Brattleborough, and in some back towns there is not a single silver Democrat, though the bolting element is not so strong in the northern part of the State.

The editor of The Standard, of Woodstock, says there is no silver sentiment in his county, and the Phelps letter will strengthen the tendency of wavering Democrats to "vote where they can be counted for sound money." He thinks the hope of 30,000 majority is "not without reason."

Among other expressions from different editors are these: "Very few silver Republicans have been found." "Democrats have gained no strength from any quarter, and have lost much." "Many prominent Democrats have repudiated the Chicago platform and will not vote for Bryan," but have "declared a purpose to support their party candidates next Tuesday." A St. Johnsbury man says the sound-money Democrats are offset by silver Republicans there.

SEEN ACROSS THE BORDER.

The following extract is from a private letter received from a prominent merchant in Toronto, Canada:

"I have just read Mr. McKinley's speech, and for good, solid, sound common reason and sense it is one of the most able and most easily understood speeches I have ever read. Surely the common people of the United States cannot help but understand that free silver or free anything else means destruction in the end, as it cannot last. I am interested to the extent of $10,000 life insurance in American companies, and if I thought for one moment that the people would support and elect such a 'lightweight' as that man Bryan for President of the United States, and with such a platform, I would not wait to see the result of the election, but would dispose of my policies at once for what they would bring. Unless the majority of the American people are fools and destitute of all reason and common sense, Mr. Bryan and his followers will be so badly 'snowed under' that no one after election day will ever remember that such idiots existed. I say let the silver-mine owner sell his bullion in the same way as any other man who has to dispose of his product, and not attempt to pawn off on the working people of the United States a silver dollar which is in reality worth only 53 cents, and try to impoverish laboring people and producers of the country at large."

Enrolling Sound-Money Democrats.

Things were active at the headquarters of the National League of Honest-Money Democrats, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday, although many of the active members were away at the Syracuse Convention. Arrangements have been completed for the enrollment of all sound-money Democrats in New-York City who may desire to become members of the league. The headquarters are now open all day for their reception, and they are invited by the league to visit the rooms and enroll their names.

A joint meeting of all the several subcommittees appointed for the various Congressional districts will be held at the league headquarters to-morrow night, to arrange for the opening of local headquarters in each Congressional district of the city.

Thacher Indorsed for Governor.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Democratic General Committee, at its meeting to-day, unanimously indorsed the candidacy of John Boyd Thacher for Governor, and called the County Convention for Oct. 1 and the Assembly District Convention, to name delegates to Buffalo, for Sept. 5. The Assembly nominating conventions will be held Oct. 2.

TO TRY TURKISH RIOTERS

A SPECIAL COURT NOW SITTING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Turkish Mob Attacking Armenians Clubbed Away by British Marines—The Sultan Protests, and Receives a Sharp Answer from the English Charge d'Affaires—American Houses Sacked and the Armenian Servants All Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—A special judicial committee began sessions in this city to-day for the purpose of trying 400 Moslems and Armenians who are accused of having participated in the recent rioting in and around Constantinople.

Chaker Pasha and Vehdy Pasha have been appointed to the command of the military in Constantinople and Galata, respectively, with orders summarily to suppress any signs of disorders.

The Italian dispatch boat Galilee has been ordered to Constantinople as a second guardship.

A detachment of British marines who were marching from the British guardship to the English Embassy yesterday clubbed and beat back a Turkish mob which was maltreating a number of Armenians in the street. The Porte made a complaint against the conduct of the troops to Mr. Michael Herbert, British Chargé d'Affaires, who replied that the marines had a perfect right to protect the Armenians if the Turkish troops did not see fit to do so.

The police to-day discovered an Armenian bomb factory in full operation. The work of making bombs was carried on in an underground vault near the northern walls of the city.

The British Embassy here will oblige all of the English families who have taken refuge upon the chartered steamer Hungaria to return to their homes.

At Hasskeln yesterday the houses of a number of Americans living in that place were attacked by Turks, the male heads of these domestic establishments being absent. All of the Armenian servants in the dwellings were killed and the houses sacked. The ladies escaped to Yenikoi for protection, having lost all their personal effects.

The estimates of the number of persons killed in the recent disturbances here are increasing.

The city has remained quiet to-day, except for the throwing of a bomb and the firing of a number of shots from revolvers by Armenians, who were concealed in a flour store in Galata. No one was injured by the bomb or bullets, and no damage to property resulted.

An imperial rescript has been issued, requesting the inhabitants not to make any excursions, either by land or water, this evening, upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the accession to the Sultanate of Abdul Hamid II.

The foreign diplomats have sent a second note to the Porte calling attention to the conclusive evidence obtained that the Moslem mob which massacred the Armenians was organized with the connivance of certain officials. It is known also that hundreds of ruffians were brought from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorous to take part in the work of murder and rapine, and were sent back to their homes after the bloody work had been finished.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, left London to-day on his return to Constantinople, his leave of absence having expired.

THE PORTE'S STORY OF THE RIOTS.

He Describes the Horrors of the Armenian Revolution in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram:

"The Central Committee of the Armenian revolutionists of Constantinople organized on a vast scale a programme of disorder and criminal acts. Separate groups of the revolutionists began their misdeeds at the same hour, but at different points of the capital. Besides revolvers and daggers, they used bomds of dynamite. About fifty of these men, entering separately into the Imperial Ottoman Bank, began by killing the guards and policemen, and throwing their heads in the street. Availing themselves of the general confusion that resulted, they shut the doors of the bank and fired and threw bombs from the windows on the passers-by. Four Turkish ladies were cut to pieces by one explosion, and two French clerks of the bank were wounded and would have been killed if Turkish soldiers had not come to their rescue.

"At the samé moment the Ham of Djelal Bey, situated at Stamboul, was taken possession of by other revolutionists, who threw a rain of bombs on those who happened to be in the streets near by. At Haskeni the militarv was attacked and one officer and many soldiers were killed. At the Paowatia quarter another band of Armenian Anarchists took possession of the public school and began there, too, to throw bombs in all directions, killing many innocent victims. In many parts of the capital, and even in the Armenian church of Perd, a great number of dynamite bombs were discovered.

"The Armenians faithful to the imperial throne are indignant, and their Patriarch excommunicated in the name of Jesus Christ all the criminals who put in jeopardy the lives of innocent men and women. The Patriarch begged the Sublime Porte to communicate to the press his decision against the revolutionists, in order to stigmatize before the civilized world their crimes and horrors.

"A special commission has been instituted to judge the revolutionists caught in arms, as well as all Mussulmans who have been arrested under the charge of retaliation. The commission is composed of eight Christians and Mussulmans under the Presidency of Djelal Bey, member of the High Court of Turkey."

THREE CUBAN ENGAGEMENTS.

The Revolutionists Reported Defeated in All of Them.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—A band of insurgents to-day exploded a quantity of dynamite on the Western Railroad Company's iron bridge near Bayate, damaging the structure to such an extent as to compel a suspension of all traffic on the road in the Pinar del Rio Province.

Major Dolz reports that a fierce engagement occurred between the force under his command and a party of rebels under the leader Duval, near San Vincente, Province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents were defeated, losing ten men killed. Two Lieutenants, three Sergeants, and eleven privates were wounded and nine privates killed on the Spanish side.

Capt. Cuadrado reports having surprised and captured a rebel hospital near Guanajuay, killing the Prefect, a Captain, and four other officers.

A detachment of Spanish troops, while escorting a convoy to Piedras, were attacked near Ciego de Avila by a large rebel force, and a fierce engagement ensued, the details of which have not been received. Col. Velardo, who was in charge of the troops, returned to Moron, accompanied by eight guerrillas.

PRINCE LOBANOFF'S SUDDEN DEATH.

The Czar Orders M. Chichkine to Meet Him at Kiev.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—The following particulars of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died suddenly yesterday while on his way from Vienna to Dresden, have been obtained:

While Prince Lobanoff was here he several times complained of feeling ill, and while paying a visit to Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, in company with Count Philip Eulenberg, the German Ambassador to Austria, he had a fainting fit. After recovering from the fit Prince Lobanoff said that he had suffered for some time with arterios clerosis, and it was his desire to go as soon as possible to Dresden for the purpose of trying the massage treatment. He started without delay, but was overcome while on the imperial special railway train, and died as the train reached Kasatin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—In consequence of the sudden death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Czar has summoned M. Chichkine, the Chief of the Russian Foreign Office, to Kiev. M. Chichkine, in obedience to the Czar's summons, left St. Petersburg this afternoon, and in his absence Count Lambsdorf, Chief Councilor of the Foreign Office, will be in charge of the Foreign Department.

The following details of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky have been obtained. During the progress of the imperial special train, on which Prince Lobanoff was traveling, the Czar, desiring to take a walk to break the monotony of the long journey, ordered the train to be halted close to a small wood near the Sichepetovka station. The entire imperial party alighted and started for a walk in the wood. Prince Lobanoff had taken only a few steps when he complained of feeling indisposed, and expressed a wish to return to the train.

Upon reaching the carriage in which he was traveling he was unable to mount the steps without assistance, and immediately after entering it fell to the floor unconscious. A doctor was summoned at once, but the Prince was dead before the physician arrived. Death was due to an aneurism. Prince Lobanoff's body was taken to Kiev, where it was embalmed.

MR. WHITEHEAD NOT FOUND.

The Parties Organized to Search for Him Abandon the Quest.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Aug. 31.—Albert George Whitehead, the insane Irish-American dynamiter, recently released from Portland Prison, who on the night of Aug. 24 escaped from the home of his relatives here and disappeared, has been tracked into the mountains beyond Bantry, where his trail was lost.

The parties which were organized to search for him have given up all hope of finding him, and have returned here.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

The Philippine Islands Insurrection Is a Dangerous One.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Advices from Manila say that the Separatist revolt in the Philippine Islands has been renewed, and that a state of siege has been proclaimed in Manila.

Official advices say that the insurgents, 2,000 strong, made an attack upon the outposts of that city last evening, in an endeavor to surprise and break the line of defense. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed and a large number wounded. The Spaniards had six killed and several wounded.

Satolli's Successor Consecrated.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The Rev. Sebastiano Martinelli, who was recently appointed to succeed Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was consecrated a special Archbishop yesterday, in the presence of the foreign diplomats accredited to the Vatican. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. To-day Archbishop Martinelli was received by the Pope. The new Papal Delegate will start for the United States about the end of September.

Mr. Balfour Leaves Gladstone.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons, has terminated his visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, which place he left this afternoon.

William Morris Very Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Sir William Morris, the celebrated English poet, is critically ill.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Josiah Howe.

Josiah Howe, proprietor of the Park Drug Store, Hartford, Conn., but a legal resident of Springfield, Mass., where he maintained his home, died at the Hartford hospital yesterday morning of trombosis, sinking after the fourth amputation of his leg for the stay of the disease.

He was born in Longmeadow, Mass., sixty-seven years ago, and, as a boy, followed the sea in the South American trade. He learned the trade of gunmaker at Sharp's factory before the war, and for twenty-five years he had a gun contract at Colt's. He leaves a wife and a son, Edward C. Howe, who is connected with the American Ordnance Company of Bridgeport. The funeral will be at Springfield.

John Houston.

John Houston, aged sixty-eight years, of Arlington, N. J., one of the most successful engineers in this country and South America, died Sunday night. Mr. Houston was one of the charter members of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He constructed the Caracas and La Guayra Railroad, which undertaking had been abandoned by English and German engineers.

He was a close friend of Gov. Jesus Tebar of Maracaibo. The deceased was chief engineer of the Erie Railroad for eleven years, and was Superintendent of the Bergen Tunnel during its construction. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to this country in 1858.

Obituary Notes.

—William Porcher, an ex-police Sergeant, died Sunday at his residence, 40 Barrow Street. Mr. Porcher was born in New-Jersey seventy-five years ago, but came to this city when a boy with his parents. He was appointed on the old municipal police force thirty-eight years ago, and served continuously until retired under the sixty-year provision. He leaves a wife and one son, John, who is in the railroad business.

—Notice of the death of D. J. Diehl, a well-known flour merchant, was officially given in the Produce Exchange yesterday. Mr. Diehl had been a member of the exchange since January, 1880, and he had an office in the Produce Exchange Building. He died of typhoid fever, at his home in East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, last Sunday, aged forty-one years.

—Mrs. Hahne, wife of Richard Hahne, senior member of the firm of Hahne & Co., Newark, died yesterday at her residence, 45 Lincoln Park, that city. She was a daughter of the late Jacob Althen, and was married in 1884. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from her late residence.

—Thomas J. Drew, a well-known resident of Clifton, Staten Island, and for many years a member of the Board of Health of that place, died yesterday morning at his home in Rosebank.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GRAND—Frederick Warde.

—BUCKINGHAM—Henry Hitchock of St. Louis.

—ASTOR—The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton of Philadelphia.

—PARK AVENUE—State Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry of Albany.

—EVERETT—Archbishop P. A. Feehan of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

—WALDORF—Capt. Hugh Fraser of London, Mrs. John Drew, and William D. Sloane.

—HOLLAND—Congressman W. T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y., and the Hon. C. Stanhope of England.

—HOFFMAN—Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister at Washington, and Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, A. Leo Knott of Baltimore, Elliott T. Slocum of Detroit, and George W. Aldridge of Rochester.

A NIGHT OF NEW PLAYS

JOHN DREW IN "ROSEMARY" AT THE EMPIRE.

Edward Harrigan and His Company in "Marty Malone" at the Bijou Theatre—"The Great Northwest" at the American—"When London Sleeps" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Various Changes in the Music Hall Bills.

Four of the seven new plays promised in New-York theatres this week were produced last night before audiences which in numbers and enthusiasm justified the early opening of the dramatic season of 1896-7. "Rosemary," the English romantic comedy in which John Drew began his engagement at the Empire Theatre, and about which so much had been said in praise beforehand, met with positive success, and will surely be kept in the bill while Mr. Drew's term lasts.

A characteristic comic piece by Edward Harrigan, called "Marty Malone," was received with noisy acclaim at the Bijou Theatre, and will doubtless be profitable, though it needs condensation and trimming. The Autumn supply of melodrama, native and foreign made, was increased by "The Great Northwest," at the American, and "When London Sleeps," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and both were cordially received.

The roof-garden season is now waning, while the larger music halls, in view of their Autumn and Winter competition with the high-priced theatres, are preparing to improve their bills. In the theatrical world, at the present moment, there are no visible signs of "hard times." The season begins with a promise of prosperity.

"ROSEMARY" IS CHARMING.

John Drew and Maud Adams in Interesting Roles.

At last we have "Rosemary" and we are all going to like it. There will be differences of opinion, of course. What are plays produced for, unless to be bickered about?

Some folks, some of the feminine gender, too, no doubt, will say no such girl as Dorothy Cruickshank ever lived—none so simple and ingenuous; but they will be very modern young folks who know nothing at all about the style of the thirties, and The Ladies' Own Annual. Dolly is very, very simple and silly, but she's good, and she's real, too.

As a matter of fact "Rosemary" is not a great or profound work, not exceedingly witty or very well made, but it is sweet and piquant with a touch or two of genuine feeling that cause sympathetic throbs in the spectator's breast. There's fun in it, and nice sentiment and pretty pictures. Probably the performance is not all that it might be in a perfect world, where the theatrical art had reached its final state of development. But it is all painstaking and creditable. It is doubtful if any other actress of the present hour could play Dolly so sweetly and naturally as Maud Adams, or if any other actor now in sight could make more than John Drew does of Sir Jasper Thorndyke as a whole, could be so light and airy in the gay passages, so perfectly the man of the world, and compose so deftly the picture of senility in the last act, while treating the one or two strongly emotional passages so tactfully if not brilliantly, making them intelligible and interesting if not rising to great heights of passionate expression and moving us deeply in them.

The last word at the Empire Theatre last night was triumph. The audience, in the end, was more than satisfied. Drew's monologue as the veteran of ninety years slowly recalling to mind the incidents of a love episode of fifty years before was an exquisite bit of acting. The scene is not essential to the play, but it is of value to this excellent actor, whose large popularity has been won without the use of half his ability. The composition of the part is admirable. There is no striving for ultra-theatrical effect, no leaning toward the grotesque. The evidences of extreme old age are shown graphically without vulgar exaggeration. Sir Jasper Thorndyke, at the age of ninety years, is still a gentleman and a man of the world, if his voice is piping, his eyes are dim, and his hands tremble and his bones creak. The sentiment of the episode, which is quaint and pretty, rather than deep, was beautifully expressed.

It must be recalled, without rehearsing the whole story of "Rosemary" again, that this Sir Jasper when he is forty-odd years of age, falls in with a pair of lovers, a boy of twenty-one years and a girl of eighteen. They are his guests, and accident has made him their protector. Sir Jasper is desperately smitten by the girl's beauty and innocence. His courtly manners and personal charm have a strong effect upon her simplicity.

There is a scene in which they meet for the first time by daylight, she entering from a garden with her arms full of flowers, he standing by the window struck dumb by the sweet apparition. There is another scene in which she, standing now on a chair by the mantelpiece, now on the stairs trailing smilax over a picture frame, gayly decorates his bachelor's hall, while his talk takes on the lover's tone, and he follows her every motion with eager eyes.

Once after a little quarrel with her betrothed, Ensign Westwood, in order to get Sir Jasper's opinion of the case, Dorothy reads to him the page in her diary which caused the quarrel, a page in which the word "beautiful" is used half a dozen times, and always to describe something Sir Jasper has done for her. Then, when the storm has passed over, and she is going away with Westwood to be married, she slips back to say another farewell to Jasper and tell him once more how much she appreciates all his goodness. All the while Jasper is fighting an almost irresistible impulse to declare his passion, and one word from him at any time would shatter Westwood's hopes.

For Dolly is quite willing to fall in love with Jasper, though she doesn't know it. It is the great merit of Miss Adams's performance that she keeps ever in view the simple ingenuousness of Dolly's nature. There is not a trace of coquettishness in the portrayal.

As Prof. Jogram, the man of science who lives under Jasper's roof, and is anxious not to be separated by a wife, and therefore advances excellent arguments to reinforce the influence of his benefactor's conscience, the acting of Mr. Harkins is capable, in a hard, unimaginative way, while Mr. Harwood is not just in his element as the old sea Captain. The support, though, is all fair, and Miss Barrymore's sketch of an impressible serving maid promises well for her future, though its merit scarcely justified the rapturous applause her friends in the audience bestowed upon it. The dresses of the coronation epoch are becoming, and the scenery is suitable, though not remarkable. Mr. Drew was compelled to make the customary speech, after his admirable portrayal of the nonagenarian of jubilee year. He said he thought he had survived long enough.

Sir Jasper Thorndyke	John Drew
Prof. Jogram	Daniel Harkins
Capt. Cruickshank	Harry Harwood
William Westwood	Arthur Byron
George Minifie	Joseph Humphreys
Abraham	Frank Lamb
Mrs. Cruickshank	Annie Adams
Mrs. Minifie	Mrs. King
Priscilla	Ethel Barrymore
Dorothy Cruickshank	Maude Adams

ADVENTURES OF MARTY MALONE.

Sailorman's Queer Experiences in Ghoola-Ghoola and New-York.

The tumultuous acclaim with which Edward Harrigan and the principal members of his company were received by the audience that crowded the Bijou Theatre last night signified nothing, of course, except the good will this community has for the author of a long series of local comic plays, full of character and observation, and the successful impersonator of many familiar and picturesque types of characters. Harrigan has never had a "first night" failure, even with the doleful and involved "Mordecai Lyons." But of his many pieces, not all have ranked in popular esteem with "The Leather Patch," "Squatter Sovereignty," and the best of the Mulligan plays.

"Marty Malone," the new piece that was boisterously, but in some parts very cleverly, performed last night, is not one of the things upon which his fame will rest. It is a three-act farce, in which pictures of "low life" soon give place to a grotesque caricature of "high life" that is not devoid of fun, but is obviously not founded upon observation of facts or study of character at first hand. Much of it is as unreal as the concoctions of the unambitious authors of the acrobatic farces, many of whom have been clumsy imitators of Mr. Harrigan without his wit and knowledge of human nature. But the incidents are dexterously put together, and the chief fault of the thing as a popular entertainment is its great length. This fault will doubtless be speedily remedied.

The most critical spectator, if he happened to be in a mood for harmless fun, could find plenty of amusement in the performance. The dialogue, though there is too much of it, is continuously lively, with an occasional flash of real wit, and an abundance of humorous allusion to current topics. Mr. Harrigan's portrayal of the old sailor, who renounces the rank of Prince Consort of Ghoola-Ghoola to return to his sweetheart in Water Street, and who thereafter becomes involved in a bewildering imbroglio, in which a stolen medal, a missing letter, a pen-and-ink sketch of the Queen of Ghoola-Ghoola, a hero's sword, and the identity of three or four persons are hopelessly confused, is graphic, so far as it attempts to illustrate a human type, and is perpetually and humorously in evidence.

A companion to it is Catherine Lewis's embodiment of the well-preserved Cockney widow, who keeps the sailors' boarding house. Her antique coiffure makes her look like one of Phiz's Pickwick dames, and her denotement of the volatile, emotional nature of Mrs. Jordan is exceedingly diverting. Gussie Hart contributes a sketch of a darky damsel of uncertain temper and irresistible fascinations that has the merit of novelty, while the "society ladies," Mme. Pinto, who lives in constant fear of being identified as Mary Kelly, the music teacher, and Mrs. Van Snyder, who kept a boarding house before she married Jake Snyder, the brewer, are impersonated with unique effect by Maggie Fielding and Jane Burby. The haughty manner, tragic air, and sepulchral voice of the last-named lady, who has the face and figure of a soubrette, produce a singularly piquant effect.

The "colonization" of voters by a candidate for Assembly in the sailors' boarding house, and the seizure of the colonists by the police, who mistake them for Cuban filibusters, were incidents that caught the fancy of last night's audience. The singular misadventures of the medal created diversion, while the rather bold treatment of a recent international yacht race dispute awakened no dissent. The bungling efforts of two stupid and frightened darkies to put a "doped" wayfarer into a refrigerator, and the subsequent throwing in of the ice, were received with the hearty laughter that the juvenile clowning of the harlequinade always evokes.

The sailors' song of "The Hole in the Wall," and the darky song and dance, "Savannah Sue," neatly executed by Mr. Collyer, young Mr. Braham, and Miss Hart, were rapturously applauded, while the cordial approval of the spectators was extended to such old favorites as Harry Fisher, who appeared as the bogus German nobleman, who had made his fortune by boiling horses on Barren Island; George Merritt, Charles Sturges, William West, the always able representative of the bad darky; James McCullough, and Edward Mack, whose portrayal of the voluble Cuban patriot was hugely enjoyed.

The action of "Marty Malone" involves scenes at the sailors' boarding house in New-York, the drawing room of a mansion on the Riverside Drive, and the grounds of a country house at Whitestone, on Long Island, with yachts at anchor in the East River as a background. The scenery is appropriate and good.

Marty Malone	Edward Harrigan
Hippolite Ducrow	Dan Collyer
Moses Guggenheimer	Harry Rogers
Heinrich Vanderdam	Harry A. Fisher
Bernard Kelly	Thomas LeMack
Gilbert Gills	George Merritt
Bobbitt Babbitt	Charles Sturges
Captain Ernest Duncan	Maurice Drew
Asa Munday	William West
Lord John Foxwood	John Hollis
Baster Munday	Dave Braham, Jr.
Antonio Pinto	Edward Mack
Butt Baxter	James Cassidy
Terwilliger Truffles	Charles Coffey
Doolittle Dunn	Thomas Granger
Della Dugan	John Brennan
Policeman	James McCollough
Sally Jordan	Catherine Lewis
Marie Pinto	Maggie Fielding
Henrietta Van Snyder	Jane Burby
Pauline Jordan	Pauline Train
Mandy Lucas	Gussie Hart
Ballad Monger	Kittie Rampone

"THE GREAT NORTHWEST."

Melodrama of the Craziest Sort, but Apparently Successful.

Much as the first night people were divided last evening, enough of them went to the American Theatre to fill that large building up stairs and down stairs, and they were enthusiastic enough over "The Great Northwest" to make it possible to say with truth that the season opened there with great success. The play is melodrama of the acutest sort. Not for a moment have its authors, Herbert Hall Winslow and Will R. Wilson, deigned to deal with such tame and uninteresting things as the possibilities of human nature, and they have avoided most of its probabilities as well, but for all that their work did not seem to excite a single doubt in the mind of anybody who saw it. On the contrary, it was followed with obviously sincere interest, and at regular intervals came crashes of applause or roars of laughter.

All this, from certain standpoints, is very mysterious, but from others it is simple enough. Folks who pay money to see melodrama take their emotions along, and, instead of thinking about what is said and done on the stage, allow the playwright to assume any premises he chooses, and are content to enjoy the clear logic with which he draws from them familiar conclusions. The fact that in real life those same conclusions are reached in a much more complete way and in wholly different circumstances does not allow to interfere with that enjoyment in the slightest degree.

Anyhow, "The Great Northwest," which has a good deal of ingenuity, but not a particle of originality or realism, was greeted with vociferous approval. Its story was told in this paper on Sunday and need not be repeated. Its incidents nominally take place in the far West, and its characters pretend to be drawn from that section, but this is only pretense. These are the events and people of melodrama-land and differ in no wise from those of plays called Irish or Southern or metropolitan, as the case may be. The heroine was the eternal heroine, without a shade of variance in word, manner, or experiences from her numberless other incarnations. It was the same with the hero, the villain, the wicked adventuress, and the waif beloved of the comic juvenile. Some folks get tired of these repetitions and demand a character in comedy and cohesion in its action; other folks do not, and it is for the latter that "The Great Northwest" was written.

Not much money has been spent in staging the play. Most of the scenery is commonplace in the extreme, and some of it had been seen before. There is one setting—a windmill in a snowstorm—that was effective, and it was by the aid of that mill that the heroine proved herself to be as athletic as she was virtuous by allowing herself to be carried around by the long arms on which the sails were stretched.

As for the acting, Mr. Kellard put something of sincerity into his portrayal of the villain's rôle, and Miss Dupree tried, not wholly without success, to give a tinge of originality to that of a waif from Missouri. The others were content to play their parts in conventional style, and there was no evidence that they were not quite as acceptable to the audience as the two just singled out for mention.

Robert Sheaf	W. S. Hart
Bart Foxwell	John E. Kellard
Gopher Bunch	Joseph Conyers
Ginger Crackett	Albert Mahar
Jack Andrews	John H. Browne
Hen Daggs	Percy Plunkett
Todd Smiler	John Webber
Judge Harding	J. H. Howland
Jim Sneaker	John Murray
Henry Johnson	H. M. Morse
Eric Ericcsen	William Gaffney
Mike Conover	Henry Crane
Jackson	James Stewart
Simon Purlong	Walter Brooks
Grace Harding	Frances Drake
Stella Closs	Maud Hosford
Nubbins	Minnie Dupree
Mrs. Todd Smiler	Rose Mayo
Old Man Caw's daughter	Agnes Barnes

ANOTHER ENGLISH MELODRAMA.

"When London Sleeps" Produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

London has given America a great many bad plays, but it is quite within bounds to say that the worst infliction is "When London Sleeps," a melodrama which had its first production in this country at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. If it was the "great English success" that the bill of the play asserted, its run must have taken place in the hours of somnolence between midnight and dawn, or else the British public suffers in silence longer than the people of any other country would.

Whatever else might be said of the play, or whatever, through charity, might be left unsaid, it is only just that attention should be called to the second act, in which a phase of life which is only alluded to on the American stage, and then in the most careful manner, was depicted in all of its startling and disgusting features. The action takes place without, and later within, a "house of shame that only opens its doors when London sleeps," as the play bill unblushingly designates it in bolder, blacker type than any other. Before the door of this place was enacted a scene such as may be witnessed any night in the Tenderloin or on the Bowery—the approach of the snarer and the capitulation of the victim, who together enter the palace of sin. The scenery changes to disclose the interior, where the inmates may be discerned, drinking, playing cards, and smoking cigarettes. There is no gilding of the picture. It is horrible in its reality.

If it served any good purpose, perhaps it might be pardoned. But this is the sum total of what may be said in extenuation of the act. There never was a more frank exhibition of the ways of the class of women referred to, and it is a vulgar show.

Of the rest of the play and of the company the least said the better. There was not a thrilling episode in the four acts. The escape of the heroine from a burning building in which she had been locked (she was locked in one place or another four times during the evening) by way of the telephone wires was quite the worst wire balancing act that has been done in New-York for many a day. And the binding of the heroine to the altar of a Hindu god in the Midway Plaisance of a London exhibition, where she was likely to be burned to death if she was not rescued in the nick of time, and her salvation by the explosion of the god, to whom she prayed for help, which attracted a crowd, the hero among them, that broke down the doors and dragged the girl to safety, failed to arouse a particle of enthusiasm simply because it was claptrap that even an audience that can sometimes make believe that the melodramatic things going on behind the footlights are true could not put up with.

The theatre has been handsomely redecorated, and the advance notices show that many sterling attractions are booked for the season.

Capt. Rodney Haynes	Edwin Walter
David Engleheart	Leander Blanden
Mr. Furnaby Fuller	George W. Murray
Sammy Blyth	Harry Bewley
The Hon. Bertie Broomhead	George C. Murphy
Hilda Corrode	Florence Ashbrook
Signorina Roberti Jonesio	Ceni Havre
Carrie Jones	Ella Baker
Maudie de Frere	Verda de Noie
Lelia	Little Lillie Havre
Queenie Carruthers	Perdita Hudspith

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—The goat is always an interesting animal. Unlike the horse, he has a sense of humor. In intellectual capacity he is only surpassed by the elephant, and his digestive powers are unequaled. The Caprine Paradox, which forms the principal new show in the Olympia Roof Garden this week, is to be commended for many reasons, though an intelligent goat is no paradox. Prof. Sherman's goats are more than intelligent—they are positively gifted.

—Sydney Drew and his wife have made a great hit in the "vaudevilles." At Keith's Union Square Theatre they will appear this week twice daily in a short sketch called "A Model Young Man." The cinematographe pictures are varied at every performance.

—Koster & Bial's bill this week is long and varied, song, dance, and acrobatism of a superior quality being its principal elements. Next week Miss Cecilia Fitzgerald, whose intimate friends like to call her Cissy, will dance there.

—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Duncan, the ventriloquist; Cushman and Holcomb, and Mlle. Atlas, the lady who juggles with this world of ours, are the principal performers in this week's show at Proctor's Pleasure Palace.

—There is an excellent orchestra at the Eden Musée, and its programmes are always well arranged. The concerts are given twice daily, while the waxworks are on view from early morning until late at night.

—Hope Booth's poses in the calcium's glare form the spectacular attraction in the regular performances of the Casino Roof Garden this week. To-night a big bill will be presented for Mr. Hamilton's benefit.

—Loie Fuller's lantern dances, now on view at the Standard Theatre, are unsurpassable. Her imitators are many, but none of them equals her in inventive skill, taste, and plastic grace.

—To-night the show at the Grand Central Roof Garden will be purely Chinese. Last night it was American, with an infusion of Irish, and sufficiently spirited, too.

GOLD NOT PAID FOR SILVER.

Carlisle Has Never Heard of the Dollars Being Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The subjoined reply has been received to a letter addressed to Secretary Carlisle by Senator Faulkner as to whether the Treasury Department ever hand a demand, or, in fact, had ever redeemed the silver dollar in gold:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1896.

The Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21st inst. reached here during my absence, and hence the delay in answering.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, neither the Treasury Department nor any Sub-Treasury has ever been called upon to redeem silver dollars in gold. At the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco it often happens that silver dollars are paid out in exchange for gold dollars, and gold is paid out in exchange for silver dollars in small amounts, but this simply occurs in the ordinary transaction of the business at that place and for the purpose of accommodating the public with money of small denominations when needed, and for securing for the Sub-Treasury money of small denominations when needed.

It is not in any sense of the term a redemption of the silver dollars in gold, or of the gold in silver. The result of all these transactions at that Sub-Treasury is that the Government gains much more gold than it loses. Very truly yours,

J. G. CARLISLE.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1 A. M.—84 Avenue C, Carl Gross; damage trifling.

—11:45 A. M.—1,846 Third Avenue, Pakel Dalo; damage, $50.

—3 P. M.—258 West Fifty-third Street, Charles Gevinder; damage, $500.

—6:30 P. M.—68 Clinton Street, Abraham Hant, tenement; damage trifling.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Alamo, Hiz, from Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co., was reported at anchor near Scotland Lightship at 9:30 P. M.

LI STAID ON THE DOLPHIN

Continued from Page 1.

ings in the lower part of the city. He inquired about the Produce Exchange and asked what building that was that looked like a fort, meaning old Castle Garden. So eager was he to lose none of the sights about the lower edge of the city that the Statue of Liberty had been lost to view before any one could direct his attention to it.

Questions ex-Minister Seward.

Ex-Minister Seward at this point engaged the Ambassador's attention.

"What business are you in?" he asked.

"I am in the insurance business," Mr. Seward replied.

"Then," replied Li, "you will insure my life."

Mr. Seward explained that he could not, as the law restricted his business, at which the Viceroy smiled and replied: "Oh, you are afraid because I am seventy-four years old."

Vice President Thompson of the Pennsylvania Railroad spoke to Li, and the Earl asked: "How old are then you?"

He then inquired about electricity as applied to railroads, and asked how many miles of rails were included in the Pennsylvania system. Mr. Thompson replied that there were about 9,000. At this Li expressed his astonishment, and remarked that he held a very responsible position.

"How much do you get a year?" he asked.

Mr. Thompson evaded this question, but Li was determined to have an answer. He had called for a cigarette and lit it. He was apparently getting deeply interested.

Mr. Thompson was asked about accidents on American railroads. He said they were not frequent.

"Why," exclaimed the Viceroy, "in London a President of a big railroad told me they had no accidents on English roads. The accidents all occurred in America."

This created a general laugh, and Li Hung Chang again repeated his question as to the amount of salary a Vice President of an American railroad, 9,000 miles long should receive. Mr. Thompson finally said: "Oh, let us talk about other matters," promising to whisper in Li's ear the exact amount.

Astonished by River Front Activity.

Li turned his attention to the line of docks on both sides of the river, and observed: "The American people are a very busy race; all of this beautiful water front is being used to its fullest capacity by an energetic people. It is wonderful."

As the tomb of Gen. Grant came in view, the Ambassador rose, as did all of the party while the Dolphin was passing Riverside Park. The Dolphin saluted by dipping the ensign and firing a General's salute. Li Hung Chang, after the tomb had been passed, declared that he had seen the tombs of Peter the Great and William I., but this was the finest. He said the temporary tomb should be torn down.

Commander Clover of the Dolphin then presented his staff, and Earl Li immediately began to ask questions concerning the navy.

The rest of the trip to West Point was without incident.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THOUSANDS.

Earl Li Did Not Land at West Point Because of Rain.

Upon the advice of his physician, Dr. Mark, the Viceroy was obliged to forego the pleasure of landing at West Point. The doctor explained that on account of the inclement weather it would not be advisable for the Ambassador to submit himself to the perils of a damp atmosphere and slippery gangways.

"It is comparatively easy," said the doctor, "for a young man to go into the boat under such conditions, but I deem it inadvisable to attempt a landing with everything so unfavorable. Much as he would like to witness the manoeuvres of the cadets, he desires me to state that he cannot attend."

Crowds had begun to arrive at West Point by boat and train as early as 8 o'clock, and by noon there were at least 10,000 persons on the grounds. The rain precluded any outside military display, hence the drills and reception at the Superintendent's quarters were abandoned.

The Dolphin dropped anchor at 12:40 o'clock, about 200 yards from the landing. At the dock were stationed Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and the cavalry detachment, under command of Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, the latter to act as escort.

After the arrival of the Dolphin there was a delay of fifteen or twenty minutes, and then Gen. Ruger and three of his aides landed from a rowboat, and were received by Col. Ernst and Capt. Wilder. Gen. Ruger reported that Earl Li could not come ashore.

Messages were sent to and from the Dolphin, and the Ambassador finally consented to permit the younger of his sons to land, with a few of his suite. During all this time the battalion of cadets stood in line at the brow of the hill, getting drenched to the skin.

The Earl's son and the interpreter occupied a carriage with Col. Ernst and Gen. Ruger. Then followed a dozen other carriages, each with an army officer and Chinese representatives. As the procession filed across the plain a salute of seventeen guns was fired. A hurried trip was made around the post and past the Superintendent's quarters, and the guests returned to the Dolphin.

JOURNEY DOWN THE RIVER.

Viceroy Tired When He Reached His Hotel and Retired Early.

The start back to the city was made at 2:40.

All the way down the river Earl Li kept up a continuous conversation with those on board. There was a constant drizzling rain, and the party was compelled to seek the seclusion of the main cabin. Here ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster held a long conversation with the Viceroy. The return trip was made in much less time than that indicated by the log for the journey up the river.

Gen. Ruger was sent for, and Li Hung Chang talked over the arrangements for the rest of his stay. Gen. Ruger said afterward that the Viceroy seemed pleased with the programme as arranged and no changes would be made.

The Viceroy's luncheon was prepared by his own cooks in the officers' mess. It consisted of consommé, eggs, stuffed butterfish, fried eggplant, plain boiled rice, and tea. After his lunch he enjoyed his customary smoke.

Inspects the Dolphin.

The Viceroy took a short nap. The rain had cleared away when he came on deck again, and the sun was shining. He wanted to inspect the Dolphin. In company with Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, he went out on the deck about 5 o'clock, and was carefully shown about from stem to stern. He was particular in his questions about the breech mechanisms of the four-inch guns, stating that the mechanism of the modern guns was much superior and very much simpler in its action.

He was then joined by the commander and ushered again into the cabin. His faithful physician had become alar

GRAND CIRCUIT STEPPERS

HARNESS RACERS BEGIN A WEEK OF SPORT AT FLEETWOOD.

Van Zandt Had an Easy Race for the Fleetwood Purse for Trotters—Six Heats in the Pacing Race, but No Decision—Red Silk Distanced After Winning Two Heats—Planet and Monopole Will Settle It Between Them To-day.

Though the Grand Circuit steppers made a modest début at Fleetwood Park yesterday, they got a wonderfully warm reception. That is, so far as the local patrons of the sulky are concerned, but the weather clerk proved anything but pleased at the appearance of the harness racers. He deceived them into expecting sunshine up to the last moment, and then turned on the cold shower faucet with a vengeance. Five minutes of such rain put a full stop to the sport at Boston last Thursday, but the old track in Morrieania was not so easily spoiled. Though the footing grew sticky and kept the miles down to a much slower clip than at first, it was never really dangerous, and the horses went along until darkness sent them to the stable with one race undecided.

The pacers furnished all the fun, for the 2:30 trot was practically over when Van Zandt marched away in front early in the first heat.

If the storm had held off for an hour the pacers might have ended their dispute as quickly, for Red Silk set out like a winner, and had two heats to her credit before the footing got slippery. The filly floundered about in the mud after that, and finally finished on the wrong side of the distance flag, leaving Planet and Monopole to fight it out for first money. At the end of six heats the two survivors stood even, each with two heats to his credit, and Planet seems to be a pretty sure winner of the deciding heat to-day.

When Starter Frank B. Walker summoned the horses for the first event, a crowd of about 2,000 was scattered along the banks overlooking the historic battleground, where the harness racers have been competing for twenty-six years. Veterans like Major S. T. Dickinson and David Bonner, who were active turfmen then, were on the clubhouse stoop yesterday, as full of enthusiasm as they were a quarter of a century ago. There were few absentees among the members of the Driving Club, and notables of the trotting horse world from other cities were also on hand to see the farewell programme of the Grand Circuit for 1896.

James Butler, the President of the Driving Club, secured legal talent for the judges' stand in Lewis J. Conlan, whose regular official position is on the bench of the City Court. His associates in the turf tribunal were R. B. Konover of Trenton, who is prominent in the speed department of the big Inter-State Fair that is held every year in that city, and W. H. Watt, formerly of Fort Wayne, but now a New-Yorker by residence. Across the track, in one of the private boxes on the balcony of the clubhouse, Capt. C. H. McDonald, W. E. Parsons, Jr., both of this city, and O. M. Lawton of Brooklyn noted the time of the heats, and each quarter was bulletined from there while the horses made the circuit.

There was nothing very fast to record, though Van Zandt improved a trifle on her previous mark of 2:14 in the first mile of the 2:20 trot. This nimble bay mare has made a brilliant campaign in the slow classes this season, but this was her first appearance in Grand Circuit Society. There was nothing in the field to give Van Zandt a race, and the only real exhibition of her speed was when she stepped down the hill to the half in 1:01½ for the second heat, trotting the second quarter at a 2:06 gait. King Chimes looked good for second money when he got the place in the first heat, but the Kentucky stallion San Mateo outfooted him the next time, and chased Van Zandt out again in the third heat, when the soft going brought the clip down five seconds below what it was in the first mile.

E. H. Harriman, owner of Stamboul, ran up from Wall Street to see his bay filly Rival take her first beating of the year in this race. She has carried everything before her in the Orange County Circuit, but the company was too hot for the daughter of Kremlin yesterday.

Planet seemed quite the best of the pacers in the 2:25 class, but the ambitious little stallion would rush off his stride in the first part of the race, and lost so much ground that he failed to reach Red Silk for two heats. Neither of the heats was anything like the favorite's form, and when Red Silk fell back in the third heat, after a bad break, Planet was able to outfoot the party in 2:19½. The filly that had barred his way had a narrow escape from being distanced this time, and disappeared early in the third heat with the driver in evident distress. Planet could not take full advantage of the mishap, for Monopole had opened a gap that the stallion found it impossible to close, though the mile was in the same notch as the previous one. The fifth heat ended Red Silk's troubles, for she slipped up twice and failed to beat the flag as Monopole shook Planet off for the second time. This left only two leg-weary pacers to continue the struggle, and Monopole seemed to have victory within his grasp. George Starr, the Terre Haute trainer, who bred Planet and still owns him, did not despair entirely. Keeping his horse well together in the sixth heat, he made all the turns without a mistake, and, lifting him home in a well-rated spurt through the stretch, nipped the gelding in the last rod, and finished a neck ahead in 2:20½. This made two heats apiece for the survivors of the long race, and Starr was anxious to go on, as his pacer is game to the core. The judges would not risk violating the State law against racing after sunset, or the turf rule which prohibits starting a heat when the gait of the horses cannot plainly be seen from the stand, and the race was postponed until this afternoon.

Following are the summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; Fleetwood Purse, $3,000.

Van Zandt, b. m., by Chime Bell-Alexander Ida, by Alexander H. Sherman, (Devereaux)	1	1	1
San Mateo, b. s., (Thayer)	3	2	2
King Chimes, b. g., (Hendrickson)	2	4	9
Straight Line, b. m., (Miller)	4	3	4
Casselton, blk. g., (Dumond)	6	5	8
Cherrycroft, ch. s., (Weeks)	5	6	6
Gertrude, b. m., (Arthur)	8	8	5
Rival, b. f., (Ryerson)	7	7	7
Miss Anne, b. m., (Clayton)	9	9	8
Nelly Bel, blk. m., (Abrams)	dis.		
Peter, ch. g., (Penman)	dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:15½; 2:18¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; Good Cheer Purse, $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Planet, b. s., by Bonnie McGregor, (Starr)	2	2	1	3	2 1
Monopole, ch. g., by Leicester, (McCarthy)	7	6	2	1	1 2
Beresford, blk. s., (Ernest)	4	4	3	2	8 ro
Sherman Clay, ch. g., (Bocock)	3	3	4	4	4 ro
Red Silk, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, (Tyson)	1	1	7	5	dis.
Abram S., g. g., (Nolan)	5	7	6		dis.
Red Lake, s. m., (Weeks)	6	5	5		dr.

Time—2:14¾; 2:13¾; 2:19½; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:20½.

To Race To-day.

The card for this afternoon has three events, the possible starters for which are as follows:

SPEEDWAY PURSE.—$3,000; 2:24 class; trotting.

Belle G., blk. m., by Governor Benton-Myrtle G., by Mambrino Dix; William M. Titus, Springfield, Mass.

Jubilee, ch. m., by Melbourne King, dam by Canadian Lion; J. H. Carmichael, Springfield, Mass.

Etiquette, ch. m., by Alcantara-Flaxy, by Kentucky Clay; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y.

King Rene, Jr., b. h., by King Rene-Crepe Lace, by George Wilkes; E. R. Bowne, New-York.

Jack Aaron, ch. g., by Kentucky Jewel-Lady Jane, by American Ethan; E. D. Lynn, Canfield, Ohio.

Thelma, blk. m., by Sidney-Evelyn W., by Norwood; Henry Hoffman, Brooklyn.

Barnits, ch. h., by Electioneer-May, by Wild Idle; R. H. Grimes, Franklinville, N. Y.

May K., b. m., by Walkill, dam by son of Ethan Allen; Jacob Klotz, Somerville, N. J.

Kathleen, b. m., by Stranger-Carmen, by Socrates; Thomas H. Howard, Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Cablehurst, blk. h., by Sable Wilkes-Gina Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; William Beckerle, Danbury, Conn.

Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Dottie, by Almont, Jr.; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

Comanche, by Antonio-Realty, by Princeps; Great Heart Stable, New-York City.

Boy Blue, rn. g., by Blue Bull, jr.-Topsy, by Blue Bull; A. Somerville, Newark, N. J.

BLUE RIBBON PURSE.—$2,000; 2:15 class; pacing.

Highland Lassie, gr. m., by Young Highland Grey-Blitzen, by Thorndale Prince; A. Dancourt, Roslyn, L. I.

Victor, gr. g., by Pilot Medium; Island Stables, Hempstead, L. I.

Guy Wonder, b. g., by Whalebone-Fleda Wonder, by Lillie Wonder; Jerry Gauff, Allentown, Penn.

Lucille, b. m., by Wedgewood-Pauline, by Shakespeare; Huntington Driving Park Fair Grounds, L. I.

Annie E., br. m., by Detractor-Music, by Brigham; Ben Cohen, New-York City.

Ambulator, b. h., by Ambassador-Regalo, by Strathmore; Bell Meade Stock Farm, Bell Meade, N. J.

Alcinta, b. m., by Alcantara-Baflot, by Electioneer; Frank Slavin, Providence.

Berkshire Courier, b. g., by Ira Wilkes-Kate Windsor, by Windsor; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.

Allendown, blk. m., by Steinway-Algerdetta, by Allendorf; Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Thorne, b. h., by Hawthorne-Daisy, by Chieftain; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore.

Kentucky Star, b. g., by Robert McGregor-Lalla, by Petoskey; El Palo Farm, Worthington, Mass.

Robert R., b. g., by Banner Boy-Lady Alice, by Leo Knox; H. M. Temple, Boston.

Charley B., ch. g., by Dan Brown-Dorsey's Golddust; L. H. Hurd, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

Mocking Boy, ch. c., by Mambrino King-Mabel A., by Toronto Chief, jr.; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

Jim Corbett, b. g., by George L. Napoleon-Jenny; W. F. Almeda, Boston.

Royal Victor, br. h., by Roy Wilkes-Highland Mary, by Pocahontas Boy; Great Heart Stables, New-York City.

PROGRESSIVE PURSE.—$2,000; 2:40 class; trotting; for three-y.ar-olds.

Barbour's Thread, b. g., by Repetition-Lillith, by Robert McGregor; Summit View Farm, Verona, N. Y.

Miss Alcy, br. f., by Alcyone, jr.-Lady Wilkes, by Wilkes Spirit, jr.; C. G. Mosler, Parkville, L. I.

Cantabile, b. f., by Highwood-Jeanette, by Don Cossack; Hackburn & Willett, Newberne, N. C.

Clenega, br. f., by Alcantara-Cigarette, by Gen. Washington; Arden Farms, Goshen, N. Y.

Bellman, ch. f., by Ralph Wilkes-Alderbana, by Alcantara; Maplehurst Farm, Lancaster, Mass.

Ante Dawn, b. g., by Sable Wilkes-Auntie, by Duval; San Mateo Farm, San Mateo, Cal.

General Wayne, b. c., by Bow Bells-Io, by McCurdy's Hambletonian; Hermitage Stud, Nashville, Tenn.

Palm Leaf, br. g., by Onwardo-Miss Strickland, by Florida; William Beckerle, Danbury, Conn.

Margaret, r. f., by Eagle Bird-Maggie F., by Young Jim; Gus Macey, Versailles, Ky.

Results at Medford.

MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 31.—The races at Combination Park here to-day resulted as follows:

2:30 Class.—Trot; purse $600.

Success, b. g., by Alcone-Caddie Stout, (Pope and Blanchard)	7	1	1	1
Planxty, b. g., by Emin Bey-Flowerment, (Pierce)	1	2	2	2
Lilla, b. m., (Zimmer)	2	3	5	5
Leighton, gr. g., (Cheney)	6	4	3	3
First Choice, b. h., (Bailey)	3	6	6	6
Light Moon, br. m., (Proctor)	4	5	4	4
Treasure, ch. m., (Williams)	5	dis		

Time—2:28¾; 2:27¾; 2:21¾; 2:25¼.

2:25 Class.—Pace; purse $600.

Thalma, b. m., by Wilkes Gold Dust, dam untraced, (Green)	3	1	1	1
Maud L., ch. m., by William L., dam untraced, (Wilson)	1	2	3	4
Christmas Gift, blk. m., (Turner)	2	3	6	2
McNary's Hal, rn. s., (Durland)	6	6	2	3
Strikeson, b. g., (Brewster and M. Demarest)	4	4	5	5
Bird Seed, b. g., (Hartford)	8	7	4	7
Yellow Ash, b. g., (Smith)	7	8	7	6
Gipsy Wilkes, b. g., (Sterling)	5	5	8	dr

Time—2:21½; 2:19; 2:19¾; 2:24¾.

To Race at Sheepshead Bay To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Rifler, 118 pounds; Roy Carruthers, 118; Zaralda, 118; Swamp Angel, 115; Leonore, 115; Courtesy, 111; Kebo, 111; Billy Redding, 111; Trianon, 111; St. Roque, 111; X Ray, 111; Hint, 108; Ross O., 108; Convention, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Don Bias, 118 pounds; Loch Ness, 118; Passover, 118; Scarf Pin, 115; Florian, 115; Satanas, 111; Arezzo, 111; Robbie W., 111; Sir Frederick, 111; Arabian, 111; Tobias, 111; Miss Prim, 108; Hi Daddy, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; for all ages. Rubicon, 129 pounds; Lucanla, 123; Beldemere, 119; Madge D., 117; Mormon, 113; Tenderness, 113; Religion, 113; Trayant, 95; Ben Ronald, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Stakes; for two-year-olds; Futurity Course. The Friar, 123 pounds; Arbuckle, 125; Winged Foot, 122; Savarin, 104; Salnick, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—The September Stakes; for three-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs. Requital, 130 pounds; Gold Crest, 122; Captive, 102; Cassette, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; for three-year-olds and upward. Belmar, 117 pounds; Ben Eder, 107; Long Beach, 107; Charade, 107; Buckwa, 104; Premier, 97; Kingston, 91; Chugnut, 89.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle race; two miles. Eli Kindig, 155 pounds; Marshall, 152; Golden Gate, 149; Winship, 146; McKee, 140; St. Luke, 138; Woodford, 133; Dwight, 133.

BAD WEATHER FOR BASEBALL.

Both Local Games Scheduled for Yesterday Were Postponed.

Owing to the storm yesterday, the local baseball games scheduled for the New-York and Cleveland and the Brooklyn and St. Louis Clubs, in this city and Brooklyn respectively, were declared off. The Boston-Louisville game was also postponed because of the storm. Games were played in other cities, with these results:

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Carsey and Boyle; Ehret and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of rain.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Washington, 6; Chicago, 6. Errors—Washington, 4; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Friend, Donohue, and Anson. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	—7
Pittsburg	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	3	—12

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Pittsburg, 18. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Hemming and Clarke; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	74	34	.685
Cincinnati	69	40	.633
Cleveland	66	42	.611
Chicago	64	48	.571
Pittsburg	59	49	.546
Boston	59	49	.546
Philadelphia	53	57	.482
Brooklyn	53	58	.481
New-York	52	59	.468
Washington	43	64	.402
St. Louis	34	76	.309
Louisville	27	79	.255

Paterson Won by Default.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The game scheduled to be played here to-day between the Paterson and Wilmington teams was forfeited. It had been raining in the afternoon, and cleared up about 3 o'clock. As the grounds were in fit condition for playing, the umpire called the game and the Paterson players took the field. None of the Wilmington players was on the ground, and the game was given to Paterson by default.

THE LABOR DAY STATE MEET.

It Will Be Preceded by a Big Run in Charge of Capt. Greenia.

The demand for track training tickets by the young men entered for the races in the State meet programme, scheduled for Labor Day at Manhattan Beach, indicates what a lively interest they are taking in this tournament. The two State championships were expected to bring together the cream of the amateur racing talent in the metropolitan district, and Secretary Macdonald of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which club is running the meet, says the public will not be disappointed when the list is announced.

Invitations were issued yesterday to all the clubs hereabouts to take part next Sunday in the league run, which starts at 10 A. M. from the clubhouse of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, at 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Capt. Greenia will have charge of the party, and he will lead it down the cycle path to Coney Island, where a dip will be taken in the ocean. Afterward the wheelmen will come up the new path to Eighteenth Avenue, where a turn will be taken for Avoca Villa at Bath Beach. Dinner will be eaten here, and a special programme of entertainment offered to the cyclists. It is anticipated that a large party will go on this run. The distance will be about twenty-one miles.

Some big machines will be used for pacing purposes in the more important events, and with little wind stirring very good time should result. The officials elected for the meet are all men of prominence in the cycling world. Isaac B. Potter, the Chief Consul of the New-York Division, will serve as referee. The entries will close to-day with Secretary Macdonald, Room 1,498, 150 Nassau Street, this city. The inclement weather yesterday afternoon cut short the training of the policemen entered for the police State championship. They are all in pretty fair shape, however, and will need only a little work to keep them on edge for the Labor Day struggle.

Harlem Wheelmen at Saratoga.

By special invitation of the committee having in charge the Carnival of Flowers, to be held at Saratoga to-day, the Harlem Wheelmen of this city will have the place of honor in the bicycle division, which will be one of the principal features of the parade. A large delegation of members of the club left the city last evening on the steamer Adirondack for Albany. They will make the trip from Albany to Saratoga in a special train over the Delaware and Hudson. In the party were Capt. A. J. Englert, George Cooke, William R. Lowe, Dr. Kingman B. Page, V. A. Seggermen, Dr. H. P. De Vournsey, Frederick B. House, A. W. Berkins, C. M. Broas, G. Amend, Thomas A. Roe, M. J. Giblin, M. A. Smith, Dr. Walter B. Clarke, Robert Morrison, Chauncey H. Adams, J. Robert Fenton, Joseph H. Bruning, S. E. Millington, and fifty others. An advance delegation of members left for Saratoga on Saturday, and it is expected that the club will have over a hundred men in line. This will be the club's first participation in a bicycle parade since it carried off the honors at Long Branch by winning the three-hundred-dollar silver cup. After taking part in the parade, the club will make a wheeling tour through the Lake George and Lake Champlain country, and on the return trip the Catskills and several places on the Hudson will be visited.

Manhattan's Vacation Tour.

A "vacation tour" is an annual fixture of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. Last year the tour took nine members down the historic Shenandoah Valley, to Richmond, Va. This year the Berkshire Hills, in Massachusetts, and the Maine coast were the scene of the annual outing, which came to an end when the steamer Manhattan tied to her dock Sunday evening. Five Manhattan men were aboard—R. G. Betts, Captain of the club; W. J. McCormick, J. H. Meyer, J. T. Dougherty, and J. Yacobs. They spent eight days on the road, including a day's stop in Boston and one day aboard ship. Their route was through Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Lenox, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Concord, Boston, Newburyport, and Portsmouth to Portland, where the boat was boarded. A day's rain muddied the roads from Hudson to Lenox, and made hard going, otherwise all was pleasant, the route from Fitchburg to Portsmouth being particularly fine. The tourists describe the road from Athol, Mass., to Templeton as little more than an Indian trail. Three hundred and thirty miles in all were ridden, and on only one day did the run exceed fifty-one miles, good evidence that the tour was one of pleasure.

A Chance to Win Fame.

Some new name is apt to spring into prominence after the Manhattan Bicycle Club's hill-climbing contest on Eagle Rock Hill on Labor Day. The game is new to wheelmen, and no one man has become conspicuous as a hill climber. The Manhattan's affair will afford the opportunity, and as it will be held during the forenoon, it will not interfere with any of the events scheduled for the afternoon of the holiday. "Hal" Greenwood's record of 7:37 will be a mark at which the ambitious will aim, and should it be beaten, the glory will be the greater, the record having stood unchallenged for seven years. The prize will be a truss-frame bicycle. Bronze medals will be given to all who reach the summit of the hill, regardless of time. Competitors may take flying or standing starts at their option, but gears of less than 56 inches will be barred. Entries will close Thursday evening with R. G. Betts, 88 West Broadway, or Joseph Oatman, 1,556 Broadway.

Century Wheelmen Move.

The Century Wheelmen moved out of their old quarters at 310 West Fifty-third Street last night to the new three-story stone-front clubhouse at 146 West Seventy-first Street, which they will occupy in the future.

It had been intended to celebrate last night with a parade and speech making at the new house, though as the furniture at the new house is not yet all in, the formal opening will be held later on. As it was, about 100 wheelmen met last night at the old clubhouse, and with Chinese lanterns swinging from the handle bars paraded from the old to the new place under the leadership of Capt. M. Gibb. The new clubhouse will be fitted up in the best style, with reception room, billiard room, card rooms, library, and baths.

Goodman to Ride at Night.

"Teddy" Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen, who was recently transferred to the professional class, has entered the "pro" events in the night bicycle races to be held at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on next Saturday night. Goodman, who has had a long rest, is now riding faster than ever. This will be his second appearance in this vicinity, and his friends confidentially expect to see him win some of the gold coin. Although entries do not close until to-morrow, a number of the best riders have entered with Manager Reeves, Room 1,316, 150 Nassau Street, New-York. There will be popular prices for admission—50 cents for the grand stand, or 25 cents for general admission.

Latest Club in the Field.

The list of cycle clubs in Brooklyn continues to grow. The latest addition is called the Bradford Wheelmen, and it has the following officers: President—William C. Gries; Vice President—Ernest Jossop; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Clark. The club has quarters in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, and anybody desiring to join can address Secretary Clark at 396 Bradford Street.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Since his return from Europe, President Coleman of the Western Wheel Works and the Cycle Board of Trade, has received many congratulations upon his arrangements for the next National cycle show. His plans were made before his departure, and during his absence were faithfully carried out. The result is that the preparations for the exhibition are as far advanced as possible at this period. The indications are that every manufacturer of prominence in this country will be represented in the show.

—A road race in which New-Jersey riders take considerable interest will be given by the Chatham Wheelmen at Chatham next Saturday. The distance will be twenty-five miles. A large entry list has been received.

—The Montclair Wheelmen will carry out their plans for a race meet the latter part of this month. The arrangements will be announced in a few days.

NEWPORT'S GOLF TOURNEY.

Roberts Won the Handicap and Newport Defeated Shinnecock.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The second annual tournament under the auspices of the Newport Golf Club opened to-day, the chief event being the handicap for all amateurs. As a whole, the conditions were unfavorable, the wind being high and the greens so dry that they were altogether too fast for accurate putting. The winner of the handsome silver trophy was J. M. Robertson of the Shinnecock Hills Club, who received a handicap of six strokes. He equaled the best score on actual play, he and A. M. Coates, a scratch man, making the top figures, 94. The handicapping was satisfactory to all the contestants, the scratch men being recognized experts. They were A. M. Coates of Newport, H. G. Trevor of Shinnecock Hills, and James A. Tyng and H. P. Toler of Baltusrol. The second prize, a silver flask, was won by R. P. Huntington of New-York. The record was as follows:

Player.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
T. M. Roberts	94	6	88
R. P. Huntington	98	9	89
F. C. Havemeyer	99	9	90
A. Sidney Carpenter	102	12	90
W. R. Betts	98	8	90
Reginald Brooks	96	4	92
A. M. Coates	94	Scratch.	94
J. A. Stillman	100	6	94
H. P. Toler	95	Scratch.	95
Foxhall Keene	103	8	95
Richard Peters	103	8	95
James A. Tyng	96	Scratch.	96
G. C. Clark, Jr.	103	6	97
H. G. Trevor	99	Scratch.	99
Holbrook Curtis	111	12	99
R. Terry, Jr.	107	6	101
B. S. Del Garmendia	105	4	101
G. M. Smith	111	9	102
Wyllis Terry	111	9	102
H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	109	6	103
George F. Tiffany	116	12	104
H. R. Winthrop, Jr.	119	12	107
Abram Barker	112	4	108
W. L. Maurain	128	7	121

The following withdrew: Leslie Cotton, Winthrop Rutherfurd, F. O. Beach, Victor Sorchon, W. A. Burden, Jasper Lynch, L. C. Murdock, W. N. Lord, N. H. Lord, B. Ward, jr., H. Powers Farr, L. Bayard, jr., A. L. Norris, F. J. Pearsall, J. L. Talmage, jr., J. L. Breese, the Rev. Dr. Terry, H. M. Billings, Q. A. Shaw, and H. Harriman.

This afternoon a Newport team played the first of a series of matches with a Shinnecock Hills team, with the following result:

NEWPORT. Holes Up. SHIN'COCK. Holes Up.

Winthrop Rutherfurd	0	vs. G. C. Clark	1
A. M. Coates	3	vs. T. M. Robertson	0
F. C. Havemeyer	1	vs. W. R. Betts	0
J. A. Stillman	0	vs. H. G. Trevor	1
Victor Sorchan	6	vs. Holbrook Curtis	0
Total	10	Total	2

1820. RUPTURE CURED. 1896.
ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 3 VESEY ST.

COLONIA'S CENTER CUP

WINS THE PRIZE OFF OYSTER BAY IN A SHIFTING WIND.

No First Mark Set, and the Yachts Had to be Restarted—Colonia Took the Lead on the Second Leg, and Was the Only Boat to Finish in Her Class—Eos Led the Bogie and Won the Race for Twenty-Footers.

The schooners Colonia, Amorita, and Ramona raced off Oyster Bay yesterday for the Robert Center Memorial Cup, and the Colonia won. This cup was presented to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club by the mother of the deceased yachtsman. It is valued at $500, and the conditions governing the race stipulated that three yachts should start. J. Rogers Maxwell sailed for Bay Ridge in the schooner Emerald on Sunday, and for a time it looked as though there would not be a race, but Commodore H. M. Gillig of the Larchmont Club was on hand with the Ramona, and with a true sportsman's spirit started in the race.

In addition to the schooner race there was a race for twenty-foot sloops. Only two started in the race, the Eos and the Bogie, and the Eos won. This is the class from which the challenger will be selected next year to race in Canadian waters for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup for small boats.

A nice breeze from the west-northwest was blowing when the yachts went out to the starting line, off Eaton's Neck. The course signaled was to a mark boat off Long Neck Point, then to a mark boat off Greenwich, and then to the finishing line. The schooners were to sail twice over the course and the twenty-footers once.

The preparatory signal was given at noon, and five minutes later the schooners were started. They crossed on the port tack, Ramona being first at 12:05:40, Colonia at 12:10:00, and Amorita at 12:10:40. The Eos and Bogie had a one-gun start at 12:10, and the Eos led the Bogie over the line. It was a close reach to the second line, but when half way over the first leg the Race Committee found that the first mark had not been set. It had been decided to sail the course the reverse way, but the mark boat had put the Greenwich mark out first. There was nothing to do but stop the race, and the yachts were signaled to come alongside the committee's boat and were instructed to make another start off Long Neck. The wind in the meantime had hauled to the northwest.

At 1:40 the preparatory signal was given again and five minutes later the boats were started. The Ramona crossed first at 1:47:18, Colonia at 1:48:46, and Amorita at 1:49:06. The Eos and Bogie were sent away at 1:50, Eos leading the Bogie over the line by 24 seconds. They crossed on the starboard tack, and the wind shifting still more to the north'ard made it reach to the Greenwich mark. It freshened, too, and the racers made good time. The Colonia soon took the lead, and she and Amorita were able to lay their course to the mark, which the Ramona had to make a short hitch to fetch.

The times at the first mark were: Colonia, 2:20:02; Ramona, 2:21:05; Amorita, 2:23:28. It was a run to the next mark. The Colonia broke out her spinnaker to starboard, and had it stayed on the maintopmast head. Ramona carried her spinnaker to port and Amorita had hers on the foremast to starboard, but jibed over before reaching the mark. The times taken off Eaton's Neck were: Colonia, 2:56:22; Romana, 2:59:57; Amorita, 3:02:32.

They luffed around the mark and then went on the port tack for a close reach to Long Neck Point. It began to rain then, and Commodore Gillig, realizing that he was beaten, withdrew the Ramona and went back to Larchmont. Then the wind died out. Colonia still kept her lead and turned the mark at 3:48:11, Amorita turning at 4:01:20.

The rain came down heavily while they were on the next leg, which was a beat, and when it stopped, the wind died out altogether. The Colonia kept on and crossed the finishing line, off Oyster Bay, at 6:47:36. The Amorita did not finish. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.32	6:47:36	4:58:50
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.82	Did not finish.	
Ramona, H. M. Gillig	105.84	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS.

Eos, P. T. Dodge	20.00	5:26:17	3:36:17
Bogie, O. J. Stevens	20.00	5:32:30	3:52:30

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Passed West—Steam yachts Talisman, J. H. Ballantine; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Sapphire, James Stillman; Now Then, Edgar F. Luckenbach; Kalolah, C. L. Hubbard; Nearia, Charles A. Gould; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Sovereign, M. C. D. Borden; Mindora, Charles H. Merrill; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Aquilo, H. A. Van Llew; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg.

Passed East—Steam yachts Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Cosette, C. A. Tatum; Alda, W. E. Douglas; Emeline, Gouverneur Kortright; Oneida, D. C. Benedict, and Marion, Nathaniel Witherell.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan; cutter yachts Moccasin, S. H. Mason, jr., and Wenonah, Willoughby Weston.

RIFLEMEN AT SEA GIRT.

Teams Ready for the Contests Which Begin To-day.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 31.—Many of the crack rifle shots of the country are here to compete in the matches held under the direction of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association. Scores more are expected to-morrow, including militiamen from New-York City and Maine. No matches were decided to-day, the sharpshooters occupying their time at the pool targets and with preliminary practice. The range is as perfect as it is possible to make it, and there are dozens of targets at the 200, 300, 500, 600, and 1,000 yard ranges. There was firing to-day at all but the last distance.

Sixty men from the District of Columbia are on the grounds, including teams from the Engineer Corps, Companies A and B of the Second Regiment, First and Second Regiment teams, and the Brigade and Troop A teams. Pennsylvania has sent twenty men, and New-Jersey is represented by over a hundred, picked from the various regiments.

Capt. Williamson of Georgia brought North with him last week seventeen of the best sharpshooters in the State. They are conspicuous on the grounds by their steel-gray uniforms, with red trimmings. Last year they carried off the bulk of the prizes and matches. Capt. Williamson's men are all from Savannah, where they practiced several weeks before coming North in anticipation of the National matches. One of the best shots in the team is Lieut. F. C. Wilson of the First Batallion Infantry Georgia Volunteers. Wilson has won the Trenton Inter-State Fair match for two years. Last year his score was 67 out of a possible 70. This morning in the same shoot he made ten consecutive bull's-eyes. His score on the 200 and 800 yard ranges was 68 out of a possible 70. Lieut. Wilson is already practically assured of the medal, as it will be difficult to beat this score.

Another team from Georgia is captained by J. S. Dozier, and is from Troop B of the First Battalion, Governor's Horse Guards. The members are Sergt. W. G. Brown, Corp. A. G. Ballard, and Privates B. R. Padgett, L. J. Daniel, W. P. Walker, F. W. Benteen, and W. Lysett. The team is entered in the carbine regimental and company matches.

Following are the sharpshooters of the various teams on the grounds:

Georgia—Capts. Williamson, Postell, and Fichberg; Lieut. F. C. Wilson; Sergts. Harrison and Hunter; Corps. Meyers and Freeman; Privates Austin, Richmond, H. C. Wilson, E. C. Mercer, Miller, Nelson, and Petser. The team has entered in all the principal matches. Those who will compete in the inter-State match are Capts. Cann, Postell, and Fichberg; Lieut. Wilson, Sergt. Harrison, Privates Hunt, Wilson, Miller, Nelson, Austin, and C. S. Richmond. The same team is entered for the Hilton Trophy, with the exception of Fichberg and Nelson, who will be substituted by Mercer and Meyers.

Troop A of Washington—Lieut. Charles L. Beatty, Sergts. Fitzgerald and Von Vanchausen, Trumpeter Carroll, Privates Green, Taylor, and Brown. The troop is entered in the carbine match only.

Pennsylvania State Team—Capt. W. N. Smith, Lieuts. Kemp and Bargshusser, Sergts. Watkins, Cullen, Inness, Cooper, Lewars, and Swartz, Corps. Beames, Lichner, and C. P. Smith, Privates Young, Melbee, Staley, Mehard, Shonert, Stewart, Root, and Slopey, Col. Archer Miner, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of Pennsylvania, is in command.

Brigade Team, District of Columbia—Col. Cecil Clay, Capts. G. W. Albertie, J. N. Bell, James M. Pollard, and H. H. Parmenter, Lieuts. F. L. Graham, W. P. Kiel, A. O. Hutterly, C. H. Laird, and G. B. Young, Sergts. M. Appleby, C. W. Dickey, and J. J. Scott, Corps. George E. Cook and S. B. Weltherald. Major George B. Harries is the team captain.

Second Regiment, District of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Small Foreclosure Sale in the Auction Room.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Leake & Watts Orphan Home, at $7,000, the three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 362 feet east of Second Avenue, 18 by 100.11.

No sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 413 East Sixty-first Street, by Bertha Eckel of 1,216 Third Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement; cost, $13,000.

Honeywell Avenue, west side, 183 feet south of Samuel Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Peter Webb, owner; cost, $2,500.

Tremont and Clinton Avenues, southwest corner, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Jacob Romsteck of 72 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, by Mrs. John Ittner, owner; cost, $150.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 370 feet west of Coles Lane, for a one and one-half story frame stable, by Andrew J. Dalton, owner; cost, $250.

Mulfer Avenue, east side, 278 feet south of Pelham Road, for a one-story frame dwelling, by Samuel O'Hare, owner; cost, $800.

Nos. 124 and 126 East Seventy-fifth Street, by William R. Grace of 33 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Wales Avenue, by Henry Wilker of 938 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner, alterations to a one-story frame barn; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, north side, between Hoffman Street and Lorillard Place, by St. Joseph's Institute, East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 687 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Bertha Hagele, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 31.

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 78.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.3x60.4x26x60.5; David Glickstone to Jennie Suyalsky, ½ part.. $1
MONROE ST, 249; Rosa Levy to Robert Levy 1
CHERRY ST, 272; same to same..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 718; William I. Brown to Mary A. E. Brown..... 100
138TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John Bannen and wife to Robert Schmidt..... 15,750
138TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; same to Ernest Schmidt..... 15,750
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, old line as prolongation of Bainbridge Av, 52.1x115.1x49.5x124.11; Mary C. Mathews, as administratrix, to George W. Howle.... 1,500
WEBSTER AV, w s, 128.9 ft s of Travers St, 50x127.5x50.4x124.7; Louis Lahrmann and wife to Diedrich Schlichtmann 3,000
COLUMBIA ST, s e corner of Rivington St, 55.8x45.8; James Kelly to Sender Feldmark 1
CANNON ST, 90; Simon Solomon and wife to Peter Hertz..... 1
20TH ST, 134 West; Christian Gies to Rudolph Gies..... 1
32D ST, n s, 55.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.1x49.8x20.1x49.5; Christian Gies to Rudolph Gies..... 1
6T HAV, centre line, 293 ft n of Fordham Landing, or High Bridge Road, 41.1x132.2, to Croton Aqueduct x41.1x132.1; Lillian R. Chatterton and another to John J. Roeth..... 50
LOTS 328 to 332, 678 and 679, Main St; Lots 248 to 251 on w s of Minnieford Av, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Arthur A. Swany and wife to John H. Fisher..... 1
BETHUNE ST, s s, 163 ft e of Washington St, 22x88.7x22.3x92.10; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to James P. Kernochan and others, trustees..... 21,000
88TH ST, 17 West; Caroline Oppenheimer and another to Barbara Spielberger.. 1
109TH ST, 86 East; John Tucker and wife to Anna Frank..... 1
40TH ST, 454 West; John M. Baldwin and wife to Joseph E. Cooney..... 1
SUBURBAN ST, n s, 221.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 50x100; Martha A. De Witt to Anna E. Woolsey..... 2,700
25TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.4x98.9; Christian Gies to Rudolph Gies and another..... 3,000
9TH AV, e s, 24.1 ft n of 35th St, 24.6x100; Christian Sander to Robert H. Martin..... 1
16TH ST, 431 to 433 West; Patrick H. Lynch to Michael Foley..... 1
86TH ST, 113 West; George P. Johnson to Olivia N. Johnson..... 38,000
116TH ST, 316 and 318 East; Carlo La Maide to Carlo La Malda and others..... 1
114TH ST, 408 East; Richard M. Johnson and wife to George W. Godward..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 86th St, 17x80; Louis C. Fuller and wife to Eben Hatfield 10

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Barnet, to Samuel Cohen; 214 and 216 East 107th St, 10 years..... $1
KEMP, Abraham, to Congregation B'nai J. Joseph; 67 Ridge St, 3 5-12 years..... 144
KERKER, Mary M., and others to Philip Proebsel; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and 177th St, 209.7x60.10x190.11x147.2, 3 years..... 1,200
MACFARLANE, William, & Co., to Alonzo Hutchinson; 20 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 years 2,170

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Alice, to Eliza N. Hall; e s of Arthur Av, 712.7 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... $1,600
SAME to same; e s of Arthur Av, 729.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 1,600
SAME to same; e s of Arthur Av, 745.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 1,600
BREEDEN, Abner H., to Hudson P. Rose; w s of Classon Av, 309.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 months 200
COONEY, Joseph E., to John M. Baldwin; 454 West 40th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 16,000
CAUT, Edward A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 61 and 62, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years..... 960
DE VERE, William, to same; Lots 7 and 8, Block B, same map, 3 years 500
EGLER, George G., and wife to Henry Sturz; e s of Essex St, 52.6 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years 2,000
SAME to same; e s of Essex St, 35 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years 1,000
FRANK, Caroline, to Lamson Lachman and another, executors of William J. Ehrich, deceased; 605 East 11th St, 5 years 18,000
FREWEN, John J., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 109 and 110, Block C, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 950
FISHER, John H., Jr., to the New-York Building Loan Company; Lots 328 to 332, 678 and 679 on Main St, and Lots 247 to 251 on Minnieford Av, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island, instalments 15,580
HOHL, Charles, and wife to Philip Lahm and wife; w s of Forest Av, 277.1 ft n of Home St, 2 11-12 years..... 4,000
SAME to same; w s of Forest Av, 257.1 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 4,000
KING, Emma, to J. Montgomery Strong and John DeC. Ireland; n s of 113th St, 100.1 ft w of 8th Av, 1 day..... 2,500
MCMORROW, Patrick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; w s of Central Park West, extends from 107th to 108th St, 1-3 lots..270,000
MARTIN, Robert L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 9th Av, 249 ft n of 35th St, 1 year..... 11,500
SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Charles N. Lee and others, trustees for Louise M. Lee; n e corner of Brook Av and 145th St, 3 years..... 22,500
SAME to Enoch C. Bell; same property, demand 4,500
SAME to Henry Turno; same property, 9 months 2,500
SMITH, Frank A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 49 and 50, Block C, of mortgage map known as Mapes estate, instalments 960
WALKER, Pauline D. and William M., to the East River Savings Institution; 159 East 95th St, 1 year..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALYEA, William, and Orlando D. Hughes to Henderson, Hull & Co., Limited..... $1
FRANK, Annie, to John Tucker..... 1,000
GORDON, Reginald, executor of Mary A. P. Gordon, to Reginald Gordon..... 10,160
SAME to Fredora Gordon..... 10,160
SAME to Louise M. Gordon..... 10,160
HORSEY, Robert W., to Elizabeth L. Horsey 8,000
WEISEL, Anna, executrice of Kunigunda Bischoff, to Lena Keck, (two mortgages). 2
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Leopold Gutthal and another, trustees of Edward Ridley 15,085

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 312; the C. Graham & Sons Company against Charles M. Heyman and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
167TH ST, 408 and 354 West, and parcel in Kings County; Michael F. McGrory against William H. McGrory and others, (partition.)
9TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 50x70; George L. Ingraham and another, executors of Daniel P. Ingraham, deceased, against William M. Gerety and others executors of Thomas H. Landon, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ALLEN ST, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144.2x87.9; Thomas Graham against William F. Lennon and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
84TH ST, 124 East; same against same, (same action.)
38TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; Laura N. and Annie Ford against Sophronia W. Davidson, (action to recover amount.)
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Lorillard St, 61x83.5; Ephraim C. Gates and others against Annie Donohue and others, executrices and trustee, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MANHATTAN AV and 101ST ST, n w corner; 100x100; Cheshire Lime Company against William Walsh, owner and contractor $576
150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x90; Theodore Wegener against Babette Blumenthal, owner and contractor; George Blumenthal, contractor..... 743
ST. NICHOLAS AV and 113th St, s e corner, 105.7x95.5; Jay C. Wemple against Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, owners and contractors 189
MADISON AV, 1,470 to 1,476, s w corner of 101st St; Adolph Weiss against James J. Frawley and Robert J. Rooney, owners and contractors..... 300
169TH ST, s w corner of Fox St, 68x78; John Lanzer against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner; — Benson, contractor..... 184
MELROSE AV, n w corner of 161st St, 4x22; same against H. Ubelhor, owner; H. Hoffstadt, contractor 140
HAMPDEN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against Jerome J. Reilly, owner; Ingbright Mikkelson, contractor..... 420
150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; August Friewohner against Barbette Blumenthal, owner and contractor 500
101ST ST, 208 and 210 East; the A. W. Burritt Company against Cornelia H. B. Rogers, owner and contractor..... 2,999
GRAND ST, 412; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against Morris Levy and Bertha Kormsky, owners and contractors..... 85
BARCLAY ST, 47; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against Eugene F. Heagney, contractor 82
SAXE AV, e s, 150 ft w of McGraw Av, 50x100; Hartmann Brothers against Mary E. Springsteel, owner; William Campbell, contractor 484
102D ST and Manhattan Av, s e corner, 145x100.11; Maximillian W. Heuser and others against Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr, owners; Theodore Jansen, contractor, (eight liens)..... 161
64TH ST, 25 to 29 West; M. F. Cunningham against James P. Young, owner; John H. Wellwood, contractor..... 181
PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Elizabeth F. Kraus and Crawford Building Company, owners; the Crawford Building Company, contractors..... 161

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Orders Sept. 8, at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
1—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 2—Gracie vs. Rhoner. 3—Boes vs. Boes. 4—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 5—Warden vs. Pierpont. 6—Goodman vs. Little. 7—Goldstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., Railroad Company. 8—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Lichtenstein. 9—Corbin vs. Staples. 10—People, &c., vs. Jones. 11—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 12—Lydecker vs. Liscomb. 13—Rogers vs. Rogers. 14—Matter of Muehfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 15—Egan vs. Kieferdorf. 16—Corane vs. Apuzze. 17—Christie vs. Kehaly. 18—People ex rel. Kauzer vs. Chebra Ahawas, &c. 19—Richey vs. Mayerga. 20—Fourth National Bank of W. vs. Dunn. 21—Nootny vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 22—Levy vs. Miller. 23—Eisert vs. Behimer. 24—Matter of Scmidt. 25—Schiffer vs. Lauterbach. 26—Lowenstein vs. Schiffer. 27—Becker vs. Becker. 28—Heiber vs. Heiber. 29—Matter of Rose Valley Woolen Company. 30—Hutkoff vs. Cohen. 31—Bergano vs. Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John Bromberg, John Jung, Mary B. Boos, Barbara Kuhn, Bernhard Dettelbach.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Dwyer, vs. Harrison—Maurice Leyne. Laws vs. Hulin—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Livingston vs. Audifried—Donald McLean.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Henry H. Johnson vs. Edward Campion—William K. Hawkins.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—E. M. PRITCHARD & SON.—Ezekiel M. and Horace F. Pritchard, composing the firm of E. M. Pritchard & Son, which has a molding mill at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William T. Estabrook, without preference. The senior partner has been in the business many years, and his son became his partner in November, 1890. Hildreth & Markuske, the firm's attorneys, said yesterday that the failure was the result of bad business, heavy losses on book accounts, and inability to make collections. The liabilities are $37,627, of which $5,011 is secured by a chattel mortgage on the plant. The nominal assets are $49,970, and the actual assets $18,299, less the chattel mortgage of $5,011. The assets are: Book accounts, due from 250 persons, $28,566 nominal, and $10,568 actual; machinery and materials, $21,364 nominal, and $7,691 actual; cash, $40.

—TOBIAS KORN.—Tobias Korn, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 295 Church Street, is reported to be in financial difficulties, and creditors were trying yesterday to protect their claims. Most of his stock has been removed from his place of business. Herman Joseph represents one of the largest creditors, who obtained a bill of sale from Mr. Korn a few days ago. At Mr. Joseph's office it was said that they went to Mr. Korn's place of business yesterday to get the goods covered by the bill of sale, but they found that most of the goods had been removed in the morning.

Goldsmith & Doherty got out a writ of replevin yesterday afternoon for goods sold to Mr. Korn recently by the H. B. Claflin Company. Mr. Korn has been in business several years, and succeeded Tobias Korn & Haber on Dec. 10, 1895. His liabilities are reported to be at least $10,000.

—MRS. MARGARET A. HUNTER.—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $5,535 against Mrs. Margaret A. Hunter in favor of Winant & Co. The attachment was served on two banks where Mrs. Hunter was supposed to have money on deposit. Winant & Co. allege that six years ago she guaranteed the payment of their claim against the Patroon Silk Company, and, as they were only able to collect about $500 from the company, they demanded the balance from her. They expected payment when she sold some real estate, but they allege that she transferred all her real estate on Aug. 12 and left the city. They have been informed that she went to Albuquerque, New-Mexico.

—JULIUS PREUSSE.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an execution against Julius Preusse, liquor dealer, at 2,367 Third Avenue, for $1,567 in favor of the Twelfth Ward Bank. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy Mr. Preusse said that he had transferred the business to his wife by bill of sale on June 12. He has been in the saloon business for ten years.

—COLORADO COAL AND IRON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—Judgment for $23,962 was entered yesterday against the Colorado Coal and Iron Development Company of 40 Wall Street and Colorado in favor of Henry K. Pomroy and Cornelius D. Scott, as trustees, for balance due on two notes of the company.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

—REX BOX COMPANY.—Edmund Zacher of New-Haven and C. W. Comstock of Montville, Conn., were appointed permanent receivers for the Rex Box Company yesterday. G. M. Scott and F. W. Beardsley of Southport, Conn., were appointed temporary receivers. The time for presenting claims was limited to Jan. 1.

—FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL.—The Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, N. Y., is in the hands of the Sheriff, and a receiver was appointed yesterday. The affairs of the management are being investigated.

—MILLER BROTHERS.—Miller Brothers, a leading carriage firm in Amesbury, Mass., have made an assignment to F. S. Merrill.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the judgment debtor being given first:

ADAMS, Isaac E.—Tiffany & Co..... $234.50
ALTSCHUL, Israel and Charles S.—C. N. Lee and others 479.55
ASHENBRENNER, Gustav—H. Koehler & Co..... 325.74
BROWN, Harry—J. C. Lance and another 228.34
CUNNINGHAM, James—J. Laird and others 95.78
DE MOYNE, Frank—Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 118.00
ELLIOT, Henry G.—C. H. Schlobohm.... 130.63

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Interesting to Thrifty Housewives.

FERCHLAND, Charles and Mary—J. A. Wesser 350.79
HANCE, James B.—White Rock Mills... 757.00
HORTON, Charles G., and J. W. Martin—J. C. Moore..... 120.00
HUMPHREY, Harry—Thomas Martin... 71.25
IRELAND, Frank B.—The Richardson & Morgan Company..... 188.37
JANSEN, Marie—M. Sherick..... 186.74
KOCH, Julius, and Leopold Weil—the National Park Bank of New-York..... 2,022.81
LEET, Charles B.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (2 judgments)..... 290.73
MACK, James C.—Edward Kenny and others 590.72
MAHLER, Helena, and others—J. B. Marshall 78.00
MYERS, Marcus A., and Simon Blumauer and another—Harry H. Butts and others 1,331.32
SAME—same 1,020.57
O'CONNOR, William—T. J. Van Wert.. 75.75
PERKINS, Benjamin, as assignee—E. J. Francke and others 2,485.36
PURCELL, John—L. Munzinger..... 202.47
THE COLORADO COAL AND IRON Development Company—Henry K. Pomroy and others, trustees..... 23,962.73
TIETJEN, John—James M. Morgan and others 77.00
WEBB, Eugene C.—Frederick W. Fink and another 559.15

HER SAVAGE DOG MUST DIE.

Miss Kate Callaghan's Pet's Onslaught on a Child.

Miss Kate Callaghan of 377 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street appeared before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Court yesterday morning in answer to a summons obtained by Mrs. Mary Ryan of 2,266 Eighth Avenue, who charges her with keeping a vicious dog.

Miss Callaghan is the owner of a large red dog, of which she is said to be very fond. When Mrs. Ryan's daughter Nellie, thirteen years old, was playing with a number of other children, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue Saturday evening the dog, which was following Miss Callaghan's servant, sprang at her, it is said, threw her down, and bit her on each cheek, sinking his fangs deep into the flesh and making half a dozen wounds, that will probably mark the child for life. The servant, with difficulty dragged him away by the collar.

The little girl's wounds were cauterized by the family physician, and Mrs. Ryan procured a summons for Miss Callaghan's appearance at court.

Miss Callaghan did not deny that the dog had bitten the child, and the Magistrate ordered her to send the dog to the pound to be killed. This she promised to do.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair Tuesday, not so warm during the day, northerly to westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, not so warm, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds, not so warm in northern portion. TENNESSEE, fair, northerly winds, not so warm. KENTUCKY, fair, northerly to easterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, except on the immediate coast local showers, winds easterly to southerly.

EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, southeast winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, not so warm in the interior, winds shifting to northerly. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, not so warm in northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except in southern portion, local showers, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to easterly, warmer in northern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, slightly light to fresh variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light to fresh winds, shifting to southeast. MISSOURI, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme western portion, light variable winds. IOWA, generally fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, except in the northern portions, local showers, winds shifting to southerly and warmer.

KANSAS, fair, possibly preceded by local showers in the extreme eastern portion, warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, continued cool, light northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, winds shifting to easterly, slightly warmer in northern portion. COLORADO, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local showers, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 100 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WASHINGTON,

NO. 29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST

Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st, Apply to Superintendent, or

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

55 LIBERTY STREET.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET, consisting of two, three, or four rooms.

CUMBERLAND,

Broadway, 22d St. and 5th Ave.

Elevator all night; steam heat, gas, and service free. Meals served in rooms if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

3 3 0 EAST 17th ST.—Attractive apartment; 9 rooms; bath and butler's pantry; corner; overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

IN THE BERESFORD, a HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter, to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BARGAINS IN WEST-SIDE HOUSES AND apartments; all prices. STEVENS REAL ESTATE CO., 93d St., Columbus Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING SALESMAN; wholesale; a good house, contemplating this business for next Spring, wants a salesman, with first-class acquaintance and established trade; excellent opportunity; responses strictly confidential. Address S., Box 202 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—PARTIES CAN NOW MAKE ARRANGEments for Fall board; second floor; private bath; suites and single rooms, without board; references. 14 West 33d St.

40 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, hallroom connecting; excellent table; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30 WEST 35th.—Handsomely furnished sitting room and bedroom for gentleman; or three rooms for two gentlemen.

46th ST., 217 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large and small rooms; all improvements.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Martin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of March, 1896. EMMA L. BLACK, JOHN BLACK, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y. m31-law6mTu&Oct6

CARNIE, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. CARNIE, late of Arlington, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of May, 1896. FRANCES CARNIE, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York. my5-law6mTu

DUPIGNAC, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. DUPIGNAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Edward C. Manners, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of March, 1896. CLARA M. DUPIGNAC, Executrix. EDWARD C. MANNERS, Attorney for Executrix, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City. mh17-law6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New-York City. jy28-law6mTu

FAY, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of William C. Davis, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of March, 1896. HENRY G. FAY, Executor. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Att'y for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh3-law6mTu

FISHER, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, the office of William S. Cogswell, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of June, 1896. CHARLES E. GOODHUE, RUDOLPH E. STOECKEL, Executors. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je9-law6mTu

INGOLDSBY, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Mr. A. C. Frasnelli, No. 148 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. MARGARET INGOLDSBY, Administratrix. mh31-law6mTu

IRWIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN IRWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of May, 1896. MARGARET A. CHAMBERLAIN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Att'y for Admx., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. my5-law6mTu

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Attorneys for Administrator. je30-law6mTu

NOSTRAND, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 89, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of March, 1896. MARTHA M. NOSTRAND, Administratrix. ap7-law6mTu

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1896. ANNIE L. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-law6mTu

TALBOYS, CORA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORA S. TALBOYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of May, 1896. H. CRUGER OAKLEY, GEORGE RAINSFORD TALBOYS, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my19-law6mTu

THOMPSON, RICHARD J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD J. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene F. Daly, Esquire, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of April, 1896. HELEN A. THOMPSON, Administratrix. EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap21-law6mTu

WILSON, OLIVER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated June 18, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER C. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira B. Wheeler, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1896. JULIA E. WILSON, Executrix. IRA B. WHEELER, Att'y for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, New-York City. je23-law6mTu

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ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

BEGIN

NO ANTI-PLATT MEN ON IT

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE IS NOW UNANIMOUS.

At Its Meeting Yesterday ex-Senator Warner Miller Was Dropped from the Advisory Committee — The "Big Five," Mr. Platt, B. B. Odell, Mr. Depew, Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Hiscock, and Frank S. Witherbee, Who Represents Mr. Hanna.

The passing of Warner Miller became a historical fact yesterday, when the Republican State Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and chose an Advisory Committee, on which, for the first time since that small but influential body was first appointed, his name does not appear. It was the first meeting of the State Committee since the State Convention at Saratoga, and was called to elect officers and organize. Ex-Senator Miller was thrown outside the breastworks to a point from which, the present party managers say, he will never return, and the State Committee has at last become a unanimous Platt body.

Charles W. Hackett of Utica, Chairman of the old committee, who has recovered sufficiently from the illness that kept him from the State Convention, appeared to call the committee to order, and was warmly greeted. He is still feeble. Mr. Hackett appeared in a double capacity, representing two Congressional districts, his own—the Twenty-fifth—and the Tenth of this city. There had been a fight in Mr. Hackett's district before the State Convention, and to insure his remaining on the committee he was elected from the Tenth District. He resigned his membership from the Tenth yesterday, and the committee filled the vacancy by electing ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade. There was also a vacancy from the Third District of Brooklyn, the election of a committeeman at Saratoga having been disputed, and the committee yesterday recognized the credentials of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as committeeman from that district.

The proceedings were all unanimous. Mr. Hackett was re-elected Chairman, on motion of George W. Aldridge; John S. Kenyon was re-elected Secretary, and Reuben L. Fox Chief Clerk. Gen. E. A. McAlpin was re-elected Treasurer, on motion of Committeeman Youngs of the First District, and although his election was also unanimous, some members of the committee would have liked to vote for someone else, as Gen. McAlpin had got himself disliked by flirting with the McKinley League up to the time of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, with a view to the Republican nomination for Vice President on the ticket with McKinley. Mr. Platt, however, did not want Gen. McAlpin's scalp, and the committee accordingly re-elected him.

The Advisory Committee, as decided in conference Sunday, was made a Big Five, instead of a Big Four. It was composed last year of Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, and Warner Miller. The committee yesterday chose as its Advisory Committee Thomas C. Platt, B. B. Odell, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, and Frank S. Witherbee of Clinton, in the Twenty-third Congressional District. Mr. Hiscock had been on the Advisory Committee until two years ago, when he was dropped to make room for Mr. Lauterbach. Mr. Witherbee is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Hanna, who gave an intimation that it would be agreeable to him to have Mr. Witherbee in a prominent position in the State machine.

Chairman Hackett was instructed to appoint an Executive Committee of eighteen members, and he promptly announced the committee as follows:

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Newburg; George W. Aldridge, Rochester; George W. Dunn, Binghamton; John F. Parkhurst, Bath; Barnet H. Davis, Palmyra; William Barnes, Jr., Albany; William L. Proctor, Ogdensburg; William J. Youngs, Oyster Bay; Lewis H. Vall, Poughkeepsie; C. V. Collins, Troy; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and John G. Deubert, Brooklyn; Cornelius Van Cott, Clarence W. Meade, and John Reisenweber, New-York. Chairman Hackett and Treasurer McAlpin were made ex-officio members.

The election of a negro as an additional member of the committee to represent his race was contested, Dr. P. A. Johnson being a candidate in opposition to the present member, Charles A. Berrian, who is complained of by Caleb A. Simms and other colored Republicans as too conservative about questions advancing the interests of his race. The committee referred the election of a colored member to the Executive Committee, with full power.

The committee then nominated Milo H. Olin as candidate for Presidential Elector in the Thirtieth District, in place of Dr. Traver, deceased, and Seth L. Milliken in the Fifteenth District, in place of Dr. E. J. Palmer, resigned.

The State Committee is now made up as follows:

Dist.	Name.	Dist.	Name.
1.	William J. Youngs.	18.	Lewis H. Vail.
2.	Andrew Jacobs.	19.	C. V. Collins.
3.	S. L. Woodford.	20.	William Barnes, Jr.
4.	Robert A. Sharkey.	21.	Hobart Krum.
5.	John G. Deubert.	22.	William L. Proctor.
6.	Henry C. Saffen,	23.	Stephen Moffit.
7.	C. W. Alexander.	24.	John T. Mott.
8.	C. Van Cott.,	25.	C. W. Hackett.
9.	Charles H. Murray.	26.	George W. Dunn.
10.	C. W. Meade.	27.	Francis Hendricks.
11.	George Hilliard.	28.	Barnet H. Davis.
12.	Amasa Thornton.	29.	John F. Parkhurst.
13.	G. W. Wanmaker.	30.	Archie D. Sanders.
14.	John Reisenweber.	31.	George W. Aldridge.
15.	Otto Irving Wise.	32.	John R. Hazel.
16.	W. H. Ten Eyck.	33.	Harvey J. Hurd.
17.	B. B. Odell, Jr.	34.	William J. Glenn.

All were present yesterday except William H. Ten Eyck of the Sixteenth, whose proxy was J. Irving Burns; John F. Parkhurst of the Twenty-ninth, proxy R. L. Fox of Oneonta; Harvey J. Hurd of the Thirty-third, no proxy, and William J. Glenn of the Thirty-ninth, proxy Charles A. Ball of Wellsville, Allegany County.

George W. Wanmaker succeeds William Brookfield on the committee, of which Mr. Brookfield was Chairman two years ago. Otto Irving Wise succeeds James M. Foremus and William H. Ten Eyck succeeds William H. Robertson. There is no longer an anti-Platt man on the committee, and Secretary Kenyon said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the meeting: "The members of the committee are all Platt men. Consequently the committee is unanimously Republican."

There was a general acquiescence in this sentiment, and the defeated candidates for Governor, Messrs. Aldridge and Odell, in particular, seemed to find the overthrow of Warner Miller and the blotting out of opposition within the organization a sufficient consolation for their personal wounds.

Encouraging reports were made as to the outlook for sound money in the interior counties.

"In my county of Onondaga," said Secretary John S. Kenyon, "the County Committee has about half completed a canvass, and the reports so far received from the town Chairmen are most encouraging. They show that many gold Democrats will not vote for Bryan. While some of them will vote the Democratic third ticket if there is one, many of them will vote direct for McKinley. On the other hand, there are very few silver Republicans. The sound-money principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform are accepted by the rank and file of the Republican voters in Onondaga County with practical unanimity. This includes the City of Syracuse, of which our canvass is quite complete. My estimate on the basis of the canvass as far as it is advanced shows an increase over our normal majority that would make McKinley's majority in the county 7,000, or double that given Harrison."

George W. Aldridge made a similar report for Monroe County, and said that in his judgment Major McKinley would carry the State by the largest majority ever given a Presidential candidate. He also believed, he said, that Mr. Black's majority for Governor would not fall below those of the McKinley Electors.

Edward Lauterbach said: "We will carry the State for McKinley and Black by not less than 265,000 plurality. We will also show a Republican majority in New-York County. How much I don't know, but more than 10,000."

COULD NOT GIVE HER NAME.

A Woman Supposed to be Mrs. Elizabeth Reuter Sent to Bellevue.

A bent and tottering old woman, dressed in black, with her face covered by a heavy black veil, was found wandering in the vicinity of Tompkins Square about 11 o'clock Sunday night, and was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station. She was unable to give her name or any account of herself.

She was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and was committed to Bellevue Hospital, so that her mental condition might be inquired into.

Her effects were examined in the Court House and papers were found indicating that her name is Mrs. Elizabeth Reuter. An envelope bearing this name and addressed to 619 East Ninth Street was among her papers. It was postmarked in 1894, and was from the law office of Clarence E. Mundi of 108 Fulton Street. A number of clippings from newspapers giving the particulars of a scandal in which the name of Mrs. Reuter appears were also among the effects.

One of the clippings was from a New-York paper issued in 1872. It stated that Peter Reuter and a widow, Mrs. Meismer, had been held in Jersey City to await the action of the Grand Jury on complaint of Mrs. Reuter. According to the story, Peter Reuter was the husband of Mrs. Reuter, and in 1869 he was the proprietor of a jewelry store at 63 Nassau Street, this city. He then lived in Newark, N. J. According to the story, he offered his wife $3,000 to go to Germany, but she refused, and demanded $7,000. The husband refused, and soon afterward, according to the story, he eloped with the widow.

The old woman had a faded tintype in her hands, and she kissed it constantly. When asked if it was the portrait of her husband she managed to nod her head in the affirmative, but no other information could be obtained from her.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS RETIRE.

First to Take Advantage of the Pension Law of 1895.

Ten veteran teachers in the Brooklyn public schools will be placed on the retired list on Oct. 1 next, and will draw a pension under the laws of 1895. The teachers are Mary C. Coffin, Public School No. 5; Julia A. Nichols, No. 11; Josephine Le Blanc, No. 5; Caledonia V. Dix, No. 46; Ellen Sparks, No. 50; Joana Butler, No. 9; Harriet B. Salisbury, No. 44; Josephine Caldwell, No. 13; Helen M. Jackson, No. 34; Ellen M. Warran, No. 42.

The law provides that a fund for this purpose shall be instituted by the retention of 1 per cent. monthly on the salaries of all teachers who join the fund. The fund has about $11,000 in its treasury, and all male teachers not under sixty years old, and all female teachers not under fifty-five years old, who have been school teachers for a period of thirty years, twenty of which must have been in Brooklyn schools, are eligible to be retired. But no teacher can be retired unless he or she has paid into the fund as much as 20 per cent. of his or her annual salary.

The ten teachers above named are the first to take advantage of the provisions of the fund.

MAY KEEP HIS GRANDCHILDREN

Justice Pryor Decides in Favor of Theodore Moss.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of Gen. Wager Swayne, as referee, dismissing the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Frederick H. Keator for the custody of his children, who have from their infancy been in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, their grandparents. The report awards the custody of the children to Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

Justice Pryor said that he awarded the children to Mr. Moss, not because they would be better taken care of than by their father, but because he was bound by the decision given several years ago by Judge Gildersleeve that they should be given to the grandfather, Mr. Moss.

The Justice said that the relator did not show any change of conditions in any of the parties from the time of the entry of the former order, and he was therefore bound by the former decision.

MAYOR GLEASON'S CITIZENSHIP

Subpoena Issued for His Appearance in Court.

United States District Attorney Bennett of Brooklyn issued a subpoena yesterday directed to Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, commanding him to appear before the United States court on the first Monday in October to answer a bill of complaint questioning his citizenship.

According to the complaint, it is stated that Patrick Gleason was born in Fishmoyne, Parishes of Down and Inch, in the County of Tipperary, prior to April 25, 1841; that he came to this country in April, 1862, and that in 1867 he petitioned to become a citizen of the United States, claiming that he was eighteen years old when he came to America. The complaint alleges that Gleason was twenty-two years old when he landed in this country.

TWO JAIL BREAKERS CAUGHT.

Ward and Hall Again in the Queens County Jail.

Charles Ward and John Hall, two of the four boys who escaped from the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, on Saturday night, were returned to that institution yesterday. They were arrested in Roslyn Sunday evening by Constable Seaman, who saw them acting in a suspicious manner.

Albert Hicks and Clarence Jones, the two others who escaped, have not been caught, and are believed to have made their way to New-York City. Ward and Hall said that after getting out of the jail on Saturday night all four made their way to Jamaica, where they slept in a barn. On Sunday morning they separated, Jones and Hicks going in the direction of Coney Island.

Body Remains Unidentified.

No one has identified the man whose body was found Sunday in the woods near the Richmond Turnpike, on Staten Island. A letter written in German was found in the dead man's clothing. The letter was dated Aug. 23, and the writer, who signed himself Albert Schneider, stated that he had nothing to live for, as he had spent all his money. The letter was addressed to M. C. Seivarts of 607 Third Avenue, New-York City. No such person as Albert Schneider was known there.

Silver Shipped for Europe.

On the steamship Lahn, which sails for Europe to-day, there will be 341,000 ounces of silver shipped by the following houses: M. Guggenheim's Sons, 166,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 125,000 ounces, and Zimmermann & Forshay, 50,000 ounces.

MR. HANNA IN TOWN AGAIN

KEPT BUSY BY CALLERS FROM ALL OVER THE UNION.

Favorable Reports for McKinley at the Chicago and New-York Republican Headquarters—The Executive Committee to Meet To-Night—Many Speakers Going into Maine—Strong Sound-Money Sentiment in All Directions.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the National Republican Committee returned to town yesterday from Oceanic, N. J., where he had spent Sunday as the guest of Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the committee. He declared himself refreshed and reinvigorated by the salt breezes and prepared for any amount of work, his headache having left him.

Mr. Hanna had plenty of work awaiting him at the Republican National headquarters. He was kept busy all day receiving callers from all over the Union, but the Empire State Republican statesmen in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, across Madison Square, did not add to his burdens.

None of the members of the Republican State Committee went near the National headquarters all day. Gen. Powell Clayton said that it was expected that some one from the State Committee would have called to see about some routine business, but no one had come.

"However," said Gen. Clayton, "it is all right. Everything is harmonious, and the State Committee is co-operating with us."

There is to be an important conference of the Executive Committee of the National Committee to-night. Senator Quay is to be here. Mr. Clarkson is also expected, and it was said yesterday that Mr. Manley might tear himself away from the campaign in his own State of Maine, and make a flying visit to New-York in order to attend the conference to-day.

The National Committee is sending many speakers into Maine. Ex-Speaker Warner Miller of this State and Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio are going to Maine to-day, and each will speak there every night until the State election.

A telegram was received by Mr. Hanna from the branch headquarters in Chicago, saying that an unusually large number of callers was received there yesterday morning, all of whom brought good reports from all directions. One caller introduced himself as a fellow church member at Lincoln, Neb., of Mr. Bryan, the Chicago candidate. He asserted that, while Mr. Bryan is personally popular and respected by the membership of the church, he does not know of a single member who will vote for him in November. He believes that no member of the church will support the Popocratic candidate for the Presidency.

Another caller at the Chicago headquarters yesterday was John F. Scanlan, who has been making speeches in Illinois and Indiana. He reports that the Republican outlook is improving every day. Leading Democrats in Indiana, he says, declare that the vote for the gold Democratic ticket will be very large in that State, and that many Democrats will vote for McKinley. Mr. Scanlan found scarcely any Republicans who intend to support the silver ticket, while he found the number of Democrats intending to support McKinley to be very large.

W. A. Dinsmore of Kansas City, who arrived in Chicago yesterday after spending considerable time in Kansas and Nebraska, reported that he found the general opinion to be that McKinley will secure the vote of those States.

T. H. Reedes of Morristown, Tenn., reported at the Chicago headquarters that prospects in Tennessee are flattering for the Republican ticket, especially in the eastern part of the State. He said: "We have strong hopes of carrying the State for McKinley and sound money."

Ex-United States Senator Alexander Caldwell of Leavenworth, Kan., who is spending his vacation at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, called at headquarters yesterday. He is confident that Kansas will remain in the Republican column. He said:

"I expect to see Kansas go Republican by not less than 15,000 majority. There would be no possible chance for it to go otherwise but for the fusion between the Democrats and Populists. There are many Democrats in Kansas who are against a debased currency; they will vote for Major McKinley, because he represents sound money.

"I expect to see Ingalls back in the Senate again, too."

Col. Jacob Kemple of Wheeling, West Va., who has been speaking for two weeks in Virginia, visited headquarters yesterday. He reports that the sound-money element is very strong in Virginia. "In the event," he said, "will that class of people support Bryan, and this includes, of course, the sound-money Democrats. They have sent a full delegation to Indianapolis, and many that I interviewed said they greatly preferred McKinley to Bryan, as they regard the election of the latter as fatal to all the business interests in the country and destructive to all our commercial relations at home and abroad. The sound-money Democrats will exert every effort to influence the farmers, who at this time are the most misguided class of citizens I found in Virginia. My impression now is that the chances are more than even that the Electoral vote of Virginia will be given to McKinley and Hobart."

Gen. Batchelder of Washington, Minister to Portugal under President Harrison, has volunteered his services for the Republican campaign, and will speak in this State throughout September. He has been watching the Bryan campaign closely, and declares that it is weakening.

"His sophistries were attractive and fascinating to certain classes at first," said the General, "but examination showed their emptiness very quickly. The common sense of the American people will bring the country through all right. There will be no defection from the Republican ranks to amount to anything, while the sound-money Democrats who refuse to support Bryan constitute a vast host."

Congressman Thomas Settle of Reidsville, N. C., was at the headquarters yesterday and said that there was a flattering prospect of carrying North Carolina for McKinley.

"In the first place," said Mr. Settle, "the last Legislature, under a joint combination of Republicans and Populists, repealed the old election law, under which certain men could manipulate matters as they pleased. Under the new law we are sure to have a fair election; that means 15,000 votes this Fall. In addition to that, there are certainly 15,000 sound-money Democrats who will not support Bryan. A large percentage of them will support the Indianapolis ticket, and the remainder will go for McKinley direct, as well as for our Congressional candidates.

"The Republicans are united, and very few votes will be lost on account of silver—not enough to be worth serious consideration. I have taken pains personally to investigate the silver matter in my own district, and I know whereof I speak when I say that there will be no Republican votes for Bryan to amount to anything in North Carolina."

Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, representing the Twenty-third New-York District, is very sanguine that the northern part of the State, strongly Republican as it always is, will surprise even the most sanguine by the majorities it will give this Fall for McKinley and sound money. He says that all reports of factional disturbance in Essex County or the other counties of the district are baseless.

"In Congressional district," Mr. Foote said yesterday, "is in better shape than ever before. There is very little free-silver sentiment there. The district comprises Essex, Warren, Clinton, Washington, and Franklin Counties. The Republicans in all these counties are working in harmony, and we expect to send you the news election night that we have added 16,000 majority to the total of the State. In Clinton County we shall be greatly helped by Smith M. Weed's withdrawal from the contest, and in all other parts of the district these signs are all favorable and growing brighter daily."

MRS PALMER'S GREAT BALL

One of the Most Elaborate Ever Given in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—One of the most elaborate and enjoyable balls that have been given here for several seasons was that of Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Arleigh, this evening, in honor of her niece, Miss Julia Grant. The handsome villa, with its pretty grounds, was brightly illuminated by electric lamps, while plants, flowers, palms, and smilax decorations were tastefully arranged throughout the cottage.

The piazzas were considerably extended, profusely decorated and ornamented, and brilliantly illuminated, while a very pretty little crimson tent was placed on the lawn, in close proximity to the piazza steps, where the gentlemen enjoyed smoking. The main hallway, with its polished floor, paneled walls and ceiling, merging into the larger staircase at the rear, was the spot where the dancers assembled, while the large billiard room, at the north of the hall, was thrown open for their further accommodation.

While the dancing was in progress, many of the guests occupied the balconies overlooking the hall and admired the brilliant scene below.

A charming effect was given to the hall and to the adjoining rooms by the many small incandescent electric lights, veiled with pink shades, which cast a ruddy glow. The guests were received in the white and gold reception room at the south of the hall by Mrs. Palmer. The hostess was attired in a becoming Worth gown of white satin, with silver and jeweled embroideries, enhanced in effect by pearl ornaments. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant. Miss Julia Grant wore a rose-satin gown of simple design.

Dancing began early and lasted until midnight, when supper was served on round tables on the enlarged piazzas. At 1 o'clock the floral cotillion was formed. It was led by M. Raoul Duval, and Franklin Bartlett alternately with Miss Grant. There were three figures, and for each favors of flowers were provided, made especially in Paris from designs supplied by Mrs. Palmer.

For the first figure there were floral hats for the ladies and village hats, trimmed with flowers and streamers, for the gentlemen. During the second figure, floral staves for the ladies and large rosettes for the gentlemen were furnished. During the third figure a novel and pretty method of distributing the favors was introduced. A sedan chair, laden with flowers, was carried into the room by four liveried servants, and each lady and gentleman was presented with a corsage bouquet or boutonnière.

The ballroom was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated with flowers, the architectural lines being closely followed. The hostess received the guests under a large floral archway opening to the south drawing room. The colors of the decorations were white and pink, in tone with the ballroom ornamentation proper. The design was carried out in deep fringes, following the moldings lining the balconies, and at intervals of every eight feet on the face of the balustrade garlands of green, with old Roman floral wreaths, were hung by broad pink silk sash ribbons, each bow being surmounted by a minaret of pink and white flowers.

All around the ballroom were tiny electric light, gleaming through delicate tracings of green vines, producing most enchanting effects. Just on the line of the eye around the room were several charming plaques of flowers and tall, graceful glasses reaching to the ceiling, with electric lights entwined in and around them in such a fantastic manner as to suggest at once luminous stained-glass windows, some in opalescent colors, others imitating iridescent glass, and all glowing softly with warm tints in the unusual combinations of flowers and lights.

Directly opposite the entrance to the ballroom a fireplace was almost entirely concealed in new and rare varieties of caladinus, with their rich transparent coloring; lotus flowers, with electric lights twinkling and peeping beneath these aquatic plants.

Springing from the bases of the columns at each end of the mantlepiece were rosebushes, climbing to the tops, and bearing hundreds of American Beauty rose blossoms. At the foot of the stairs a floral pyramid rose to a height of ten feet, and up the balustrades of the grand stairway were festoons in white and yellow flowers, held by wide green sash ribbons.

Other decorations consisted of graceful loose bunches of choicest flowers in vases, placed at random in several rooms adjoining the ballroom. The floral arrangement was by Hodgson.

Among those present were Count and Countess Orlowski, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William Astor, J. J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Marquis de Soug d'Arsy, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, Gray W. Spencer, Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Center Hitchcock, Reginald Brooks, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden, Miss Burden, T. Sanford Beattie, Charles Raoul Duval, Paul May, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. P. Robinson, Thomas M. Cobb, W. Andrews, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., E. L. Winthrop, J. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, the Misses Cadwalader, Miss Winthrop, the Misses Blight, the Misses Duer, Brooks, Bishop, Clapp, Davies, French, King, Davis, Pomeroy, Post, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Baron and Baroness Seilliere, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Alfred Leghat, F. F. Cushing, E. R. Winthrop, the Hon. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. William Burden, Mrs. Devereux Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Sir William Rose, the Hon. Michael Cadogan, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moon, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore.

This evening Marquis De Gouy d'Arsy, who is soon to return to his home in France, gave a grand dinner at Bellevue Lodge in appreciation of his reception and entertainment by cottagers here during the Summer. Each lady found a handsome bunch of pink and red roses, tied with pink ribbon, before her chair, while to the gentlemen were presented boutonnières of roses representing the color of the decorations at the table. After dinner there was a short dance, and later the guests were driven to the ball at Mrs. Potter Palmer's. The guests were Miss Gerry, R. L. Cottenet, Miss Brice, C. C. Tower, Jr., William Cutting, Miss Willing, Mrs. Paul May, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Marshall, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Elisha Dyer, Jr., J. R. Drexel, Mrs. E. H. T. Sloane, Miss Johnson, Miss Bradley Rogers Winthrop, Miss Clapp, Count Hadick, Mrs. Harriman, Harry Melville, Miss Burden, Miss Beach Prescott, Lawrence Hamilton, W. Carey, Count Sierstorpff, H. D. Navarro, Miss Sands, Miss Blight, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Churchill, Miss Davis, Eliot Gregory, Miss Brooks, Craig Wadsworth, Miss Post, I. T. Burden, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, J. Livermore, J. Gerard, Mrs. Burke Roche, Col. J. J. Astor, Countess Orlowski, H. T. Sloane, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Robert Goelet, Ogden Mills, William Post, Alfred Leghal, Creighton Webb, T. F. Cushing, J. J. Van Alen, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., E. L. Winthrop, Baron Seilliere, Richard Peters, Miss Duer, Miss Hoffman, Miss Grant, Miss King, Miss Gammell, H. Palmer, C. Raoul Duval, and Count Orlowski. It was one of the most charming affairs of the season.

Mrs. H. T. Dickey and Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening Miss Leary and Mrs. George A. Converse and Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at dinner, the latter at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice had her last reception of the season to-day. On Sept. 9 she will have a lawn party at Beaulieu, for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York.

Among the arrivals at the cottages today are Mrs. Richard Irvin of New-York, to visit Mrs. William A. Duer; Mrs. Robert J. Campbell, to visit Mrs. John R. Caswell, and Frank L. Polk, to visit Reginald Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer closed their cottage to-day and went to Hempstead.

W. C. Eustis left for Brooklyn for the polo tournament.

The rental was announced to-day of the Parker cottage, Parker Avenue, to William R. Travers for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Travers, who are now abroad, are to return here for the Winter.

Frank L. Polk of New-York and E. Ogelvy Haig of London registered at the Casino today.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair left for San Francisco to-night on business connected with the settlement of the estate of their father, the late Senator Fair.

SENATOR LODGE IN SALEM

SPEAKS TO A GREAT CONGREGATION OF REPUBLICANS.

The Issue, He Says, Is a Silver Standard or a Gold, No Question of Bimetallism Is Concerned—Replies to a Charge of Inconsistency Made by George Fred Williams and Alludes Eloquently at the Close to Puritan Patriotism.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 31.—Senator Lodge addressed an immense gathering of Essex County Republicans here to-night.

"We meet here in the banner county of Massachusetts Republicanism," said Mr. Lodge. "We are at the head of the Republican column, and there we shall be found next November, carrying higher than ever our majority for McKinley.

"This is the banner district in the State. You will return your Representative, who, in one year, has made such a brilliant reputation in the House, by a larger majority than ever before. You help to send two other strong and able Republicans to Congress, and your share in the majorities will this year be larger than ever.

"This is Essex County, where the Puritans first landed. The beliefs and qualities of the Puritans have gone with their children from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They have never failed in the past. They will not fail the country now.

"Nowhere in public speech shall I ever say anything which does not represent my own honest beliefs, but in this presence, among my own people, above all other places in the world, I could not fail to speak from my deepest convictions.

"I say to you first that I regard the result of this election as more important than any in our history, with a single exception. This is not the ordinary campaign statement, but the exact truth, as I see it. A great party organization in the country has fallen into the hands of men who assail the foundation principles of free American Government.

"No man and no men can make issues, and those which rise largest before us come there from the operation of forces which we cannot control. Yet each of us for himself can select that which seems to him most vital, and rank the questions of the hour as they appear to him. To me the unity of my country, for which our brethren died by thousands, is more sacred and more dear than all else.

"When I see the masters of a great party in a great National Convention appeal to sectional feeling, denounce their brother Americans, and even call from its grave the moldering corpse of buried secession, I look upon those men as false to the principles of patriotism and unfit to be trusted.

"When I hear the candidates of one great party speak to a part of the United States as 'the enemy's country' I know that he ought to be defeated as no candidate has ever been defeated before.

"When I read the letter of another candidate and find that he denounced sectionalism, and looks with equal love on all parts of our country, and, swayed by political feeling, pleads for union and unity, I know that he is a patriot, that he will govern as he fought, and that the next President of the United States should be, aye, will be, William McKinley.

"Next to the unity of my country, I hold sacred the power given to the Nation's Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, which has made that unity a fact, and preserved it against all comers.

Supreme Court Authority.

"Next to the unity and power of the United States I set the authority of her courts. The Supreme Court of the United States has commanded the admiration of the civilized world. For more than 100 years it has sat in the Capitol and held the balance between contending interests and battling passions. It has interpreted the Constitution and done justice between man and man. It is human, and not infallible, but in loftiness of character and equity of judgment it has come as near completeness as any human tribunal can ever come.

"Respect for the courts and acceptance of their decisions have been one of the mighty bulwarks of the Republic. Never before have they been openly and wantonly assailed. Now comes a great party and denounces the courts and proposes to pull down the Supreme Court and all the courts of the United States, drag their ermine in the dust, and pack them to suit the whim or the passions of a fleeting political majority. A party capable of such a policy deserves the condemnation of all patriotic men, and should be beaten to the earth.

"I am not going to argue now the comparative merits of the two standards. I merely wish to show that this contest is between the single gold and the single silver standard, and that there is no question of bimetallism involved whatever. As the case now stands, it must be either the existing gold standard, or, after a frightful convulsion, bringing untold injury and disaster, the single silver standard. Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die." There is no third course, no half way, no other result possible."

Mr. Lodge denied a charge of inconsistency made by George Fred Williams.

Senator Lodge in conclusion said:

"The candidate of the Populists talks to us about patriotism, to us of the Republican Party. We have made our mistakes. We have had our shortcomings, but the party of Grant and of Lincoln is not to be taught patriotism by the party of Tillman and Altgeld. We learned our patriotism in another school, from the lips of men who are the heroes of American history. We have not forgotten those teachings.

"The voices of the mighty dead sound in our ears and command us to be true, and we are, even as they were. In memory of them, with pride in what we are to-day, and true to our own highest aspirations for the future, we will lift the flag as in the days of 1861, and carry William McKinley victorious to the White House."

Staten Island's Volksfest.

The first annual Staten Island Plattdeutsche Volksfest was begun yesterday morning at Silver Lake, and will continue until to-morrow. There was a parade yesterday morning by the different German societies, and about 100 floats were in line. All trades were represented. Ex-Police Commissioner Philip Wolf acted as Grand Marshal. The procession passed through the different villages on the north and east shores of the island.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Grace Kimball, leading woman of E. H. Sothern's company, will be unable to appear at the Lyceum to-night. Rather than postpone the production of "An Enemy to the King," Manager Daniel Frohman has arranged with A. M. Palmer for the services of Virginia Harned for this week, and she will play the leading female part in Mr. Sothern's play to-night. It is expected that Miss Kimball will be able to appear next week.

—Minnie Maddern Fiske has secured from Thomas Hardy and the Harper Brothers the American rights to Hardy's dramatization of "Tess of the D'Urbevilles." She will make an elaborate production of the play, to follow Marguerite Merington's adaptation of "The Right to Happiness" from the German.

—Rehearsals of Evans and Hoey's "A Parlor Match," which is to be revived at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 21, are now in progress at that house. Minnie French and Charles H. Evans will appear in their old parts in the play, and Anne Held and Virginia Aragon have been specially engaged.

—Joseph Brooks of the firm of Miner & Brooks, and manager of William H. Crane, is confined to his residence by illness. His physicians do not anticipate any serious result, but it is not likely that he will leave his home this week.

—Jones and Robinson, eccentric and burlesque parallel-bar performers from Germany, arrived yesterday on the Saale. They will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next week.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Perhaps Morningside Park, that little foothill that hugs the east side of the rocks under Morningside Avenue and the Cathedral Plateau, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, may some day receive the care it needs and merits. It has certainly, through its natural advantages, given promise that it only needs intelligent treatment to become a beauty spot. Cavil apart, it is a treat to near-by residents to have it. Some of the shrubs are beyond the experimental era, the paths and steps are well laid out, the poplars this year of moisture have grown wonderfully, and the broad asphalt path along Columbus Avenue was put down properly, and on the hottest day there is shade under the rocks before 5 P. M. But, except in rare cases, the park policemen do perfunctory duty, and the result is ravaging by the boys and girls who swoop down on the place from the tenement-house neighborhoods. No one would object to the culling of flowers from the abominally rank grass that covers the park, but these little unsentimental savages appear to aim only at wanton mischief. Even if they despoil the shrubs and trees of flowers it is not to take them home as treasures, but to cast them on the paths as despised trophies of marauding. Branches and leaves suffer in the same way; indeed, there are few branches left to tempt half a dozen little proletarians to unite in effort to break them down. Then the asphalt walk spoken of is marred by dirty borders of earth in which is straggling grass. Just now work that encourages hope that better attention will be given to the park is being done on the line of the steps from One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Morningside Avenue. The upper steps are undergoing repair, and on the bank south of the place some shrubs have been planted with proper regard to landscape effect. One of the first reforms should be to make the uniformed park policemen more active and less addicted to statuesque attitudes and to employ detectives who are not sexagenarians, who announce to the invading Gavroches: "No time here."

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"Well, boys, here I am again. Have you got a couple of pennies to spare?"

He was a big, slouching, well-fed beggar, with an air of bravado encouraged by the humorous tolerance of his patrons. His shoulders drooped under a burden of years and the reality of the part he had played for so long.

The sally was made to a group of young men in front of the Hoffman House. As he spoke he took off a battered hat in order that they might have the double opportunity of pitying his gray hairs and of tossing into it the small tribute he asked.

For a moment no one noticed him, but he ventured again, not quite so bravely: "Here I am again, boys." They laughed at him. He forced a smile in return.

"Why, you old reprobate," said one of the loungers, good-naturedly, "didn't I pay you up for two weeks just the other day?"

"Ah, Sir, but that was two weeks ago. You owe me for this Saturday," whined the beggar.

"Well, here is a quarter. Don't forget to credit me with the amount."

The fellow grabbed it eagerly. "This squares you to Sept. 15," he said, bowing gravely. "Your friends, though, are several pay days in arrears."

Then he hurried around the corner to spend 25 cents of the living account he believed the world owed him.

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There appear on a number of the stations of the Third Avenue elevated railroad modest and neatly lettered signs advertising a well-known and old-established pawnbroker's shop in the lower part of the city. This is certainly a new departure for "mine uncle"—stepping into the arena of advertising. It had been heretofore only necessary for these "accommodating" gentry to display the group of gilded balls over the entrance to their dens to secure all the customers necessary, but for a pawnbroker to advertise on the railroad stations was unheard of. It is to be presumed that advertisements of this nature may eventually find their way into the society journals, to the great disgust of the belles and beaus who patronize those sheets. It is said that strong competition drove the pawnbroker to advertising.

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"Bicycle Hospital" is on a big sign in front of a shop on the White Plains Road devoted to repairing wheels. The front of the shanty is decorated with what at first appears to be a collection of snakes in various stages of contortion. The decorations, however, are composed of "busted" tires in all the stages.

YOUNG DEL SOLAR HOME.

Ran Away to Seek His Fortune—Other Boys Without Homes.

The sensitiveness of a youth and his fear that he was becoming a charge upon his father caused his parents a good deal of fright and anxiety for two days, during which they searched for him high and low.

He was Augustus Del Solar, sixteen years old, and had disappeared on Saturday from 1,121 North Broadway, Yonkers, where his parents are spending the Summer.

The family is

Tuesday
September 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HEALTH RULES ADOPTED

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

In Many Respects the Proposed Chapter Is a Consolidation of the Laws as They Now Exist—Provisions for the Production and Sale of Antitoxine—Means to be Employed to Prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases.

Chapter XIX. of the proposed charter, which relates to the Health Department, has been prepared by the Sub-Committee on Charter of the Greater New-York Commission for the consideration of the local sanitary officials.

The chapter contains more than 30,000 words and has seven titles, as follows:

First—Powers and Duties of the Department and Its Officers.
Second—Marriages, Births, and Deaths.
Third—Duties of Physicians and Others.
Fourth—Enforcement of Orders and Ordinances.
Fifth—Reimbursement for Expenses.
Sixth—Abatement by Suit.
Seventh—Tenement and Lodging Houses.

In many respects the proposed chapter is a consolidation of the laws as they exist, and the title relating to tenement and lodging houses carries the intent of the Tenement House Commission and the views of Richard Watson Gilder and his colleagues. Of the head of the department the draft says:

"There shall be a Department of Health, the head whereof shall be called the Health Commissioner. The Health Commissioner may be appointed and may be removed at will by the Mayor, and his term of office shall be co-extensive with that of the Mayor appointing him, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

"The authority, duty, and powers of the Health Commissioner shall extend over the waters of the bay, up to and within the quarantine limits, as established by law, but shall not be held to interfere with the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Quarantine or Health Officer of the Port. It shall be the duty of the Health Commissioner to make an annual report to the Mayor of the City of New-York, of all the operations of his department for the previous year. The Mayor may at any time call for a more full report, or for a report upon any portion of the work of said Commissioner whenever he may deem it to be for the public good so to do."

In regard to bureaus, the sub-committee provides for two, those of the Sanitary Superintendent and the Register of Records, as at present. Nuisances are to be treated as they have been heretofore, and the control or surveillance of noxious industries, trades, or enterprises likely to be objectionable. The control of contagious diseases remains unchanged.

These provisions apply to vaccination, disinfection, and production of antitoxine by the Department of Health, and the sale of vaccine and antitoxine and disposition of proceeds of sale: "For the purpose of more effectually preventing the spread of smallpox by the thorough and systematic vaccination of all unvaccinated persons, and for the relief of persons suffering with diphtheria and other infectious diseases residing in said city, the Department of Health is hereby empowered to continue or organize a corps of vaccinators and of other physicians, within and subject to the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, to appoint the necessary officers, keep suitable records, collect and preserve pure vaccine lymph or virus, and produce diphtheria antitoxine and other antitoxines, and add to the Sanitary Code such additional provisions as will most effectually secure the end in view. Said Department of Health may take measures and supply agents, and offer inducements and facilities for generas and gratuitous vaccination, disinfection, and for the use of diphtheria antitoxine and other antitoxines, and may afford relief to and among the poor of said city, as in its opinion the protection of the public health may require.

"Whenever the amount of vaccine lymph or virus collected by the said corps or of diphtheria antitoxine and other antitoxines produced shall exceed the amount required in the proper performance of its duties, the said Department of Health may authorize the sale of such surplus lymph or virus and diphtheria antitoxine and other antitoxines at reasonable rates, to be fixed by the Health Commissioner. The avails of such lymph or virus and diphtheria antitoxine and other antitoxines shall be accounted for and paid to the Chamberlain, and shall be set apart and constitute distinct funds, to be known respectively as 'the fund for gratuitous vaccination' and 'the antitoxine fund,' and they shall be subject to the requisition of the Health Commissioner for the purposes named in the preceding section."

In case of extreme measures being necessary to prevent the spread of disease, the Commissioner may cause any avenue, street, alley, or other passage whatever to be fenced up or otherwise inclosed, adopt suitable measures for preventing all persons from going to any part of the city so inclosed, forbid all communication with the house or family infected with any contagious, infectious, or pestilental disease except by means of physicians, nurses, or messengers to carry the necessary advice, medicines, and provisions to the afflicted, and adopt such means for preventing all communication between any part of the city infected with a disease of a pestilential, infectious, or contagious character, and all other parts of the city, as shall be prompt and effectual. There are other strenuous provisions against neglect that may cause the spread of disease.

In regard to Coroners, the draft provides for returns and reports and notices of calls for inquests, and the Sanitary Superintendent is given power to order the burial of a body in certain circumstances. There is also a requirement that information in regard to diseases shall disseminate to local authorities elsewhere information that may be useful in regard to any disease. Quarantine officers and the department are to cooperate. The Sanitary Code of 1873, as amended, is declared to be binding except as it may be altered, amended, or annulled by the Commissioner.

The Health Commissioner is directed to establish offices in the Borough of Brooklyn and may appoint for this borough and that of Williamsburg a Deputy Commissioner and a Deputy Sanitary Superintendent, and a Registrar of Records, with such clerical force as may be required. The Commissioner may also have a secretary and a chief clerk, and adopt a seal for the department and establish useful regulations.

The draft provides for the appointment of fifty Sanitary Inspectors and may appoint eight men at the discretion of the Commissioner, and there may be a sanitary engineer.

Provisions in regard to the reporting and registration of births, marriages, and deaths are the same as at present, and the duties of physicians and others are set forth as under the present regulations. The enforcement of laws and ordinances is set forth in a codification of existing laws.

Commissioner MacDonald Resigns.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, has resigned, the resignation to take effect Sept. 30, and Gov. Morton has appointed Dr. Peter M. Wise as Dr. MacDonald's successor, the appointment to take effect Oct. 1. Dr. MacDonald's term would expire by limitation in May, 1901, but he retires to resume private practice.

A MUCH MIXED UP CASE.

Truck Drivers, Their Wives, Court Hangers-on, et al., in the Cast.

A story to the effect that a "deputy" and an ex-convict "in the employ" of "City Marshal" David Ullman had been guilty of atrocious conduct toward Ellen Butterworth of 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, and of assaulting Frank Moorhead of the same address, is almost wholly untrue.

The alleged deputy, Carberry, or Carbury, or Carmody, who is a truckman, living at 84 Ridge Street—not 80 Bridge Street—was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery in 1893, when he stole a watch. He served a term in prison, and he is classed as a "highwayman" by the police.

But he is not a deputy employed by David Ullman, and Ullman is not a City Marshal, but he is a notary public, at 155 Clinton Street, in the office of City Marshal Marcus Moses. Ullman was a City Marshal in times gone by.

The woman Butterworth is the wife of Robert Butterworth, a truckman, who lived in the basement of 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, of which Louis Rinaldo is agent for Lawrence E. Prendergast. The rent was $4.50 a month, payable in advance. Rinaldo complained on Aug. 22 that the rent had not been paid, and a summons to vacate the two rooms was issued by Civil Justice Fallon of the Ninth District Court.

A dispossess warrant was issued Aug. 26 and was served by Marshal Moses. Ullman had nothing to do with it.

But the day before this Butterworth, on the complaint of his wife, was sent to Blackwell's Island for three months for intemperance and threatening his wife.

Mrs. Butterworth was to have been dispossessed last Saturday, but a hanger on at the Fifth District Civil Court, on Clinton Street, who is a chum of Carberry visited her with him, and all three came to a point of sociability in which what is known as "rushing the growler" figured.

In the same house as Mrs. Butterworth lived Frank Moorhead, another truckman, married, but an intimate friend of Mrs. Butterworth. At the instance of his wife Mary a warrant was issued against him last week by City Magistrate Simms for not supporting her. He was therefore in hiding.

Carberry, who is a wiry and good-natured little fellow—no bigger than a pint pot, as a policeman aptly described him—and has none of the attributes of a highwayman, passed the night at 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, and was in the apartment of Mrs. Butterworth Sunday morning.

Several stories of what happened are told. The correct one appears to be that Moorhead struck Carberry, who promptly "butted" him and kicked him as he lay on the floor.

Mrs. Butterworth came to Moorhead's rescue and was so full of vigor that Carberry struck and marked her face. Then the woman and Moorhead trumped up a story to suit the situation, and when Carberry was arraigned before Magistrate Simms yesterday he was compelled to hold Carberry on two charges preferred by them.

Moorhead was, however, snapped up in court on his wife's complaint, but she relented on his promise to support her, and the warrant was vacated.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Health Department Investigating Reports of Impurities.

Commissioner Emery of the Brooklyn Department of Health held a conference yesterday with Dr. Wyckoff, Dr. E. H. Wilson, Dr. E. H. Bartley, Chemist G. J. Volckening, Sanitary Engineer W. W. Locke, and Lawyer E. H. Van Cott in reference to the impure condition of the water supplied at the present time in Brooklyn. The conference was held in secret session, after which the Commissioner issued this statement:

"From time to time this department has investigated complaints from different sections of the city regarding the condition of the water, and when upon investigation the condition was found demanding it, this department has communicated with the Department of City Works, advising them to blow off the water in that section, and generally this has not been followed by renewed complaints.

"Recognizing the necessity of ascertaining the sources of the unpleasant odor and taste of the water, this department, although having no control of the water shed, has, from time to time, offered to cooperate with the Department of City Works to the extent of sending its men along the water shed to take samples and inspect, providing the City Works Department supplied proper conveyances. The department is now and has been carrying on an investigation, so far as its means would permit, independent of the Department of City Works, but has been limited by a lack of funds. It will soon be able to report the result of its investigations. A careful study of the records shows that water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentary, and malaria, are not more prevalent this season than in former years."

MANAGER EVANS ENJOINED.

Must Not Sell "Pudd'nhead Wilson" Pending Young Mayo's Suit.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction to Edwin F. Mayo, in which Charles E. Evans, manager of the Herald Square Theatre, is restrained from selling on Sept. 1 the play called "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which Frank Mayo dramatized from the novel by Mark Twain. Edwin F. Mayo sues as administrator of the estate of his father.

Mr. Evans advertised the play for sale on the date named to wind up the partnership agreement existing between him and Frank Mayo, who died on a railroad train in Iowa while en tour, playing the title rôle. The contract between the parties was that Evans should pay for the production and Mayo furnish the play and perform in it for four years. Evans was to be reimbursed for his investment out of the first receipts, and then a share was arranged between Mrs. Clemens, the wife of the author, and the other two parties.

Mr. Evans claimed the right to sell the play as an asset of the firm, and Mayo declared that, according to the contract, when Evans got his money back, the play still belonged to the Mayo estate.

Justice Pryor says: "It is clear that the play was not the property of the co-partnership. Mayo conveyed the play to the co-partnership with the right only to produce it. In the meantime, should Evans excise his option to dissolve the partnership, the manuscript is, by express provision of the agreement, to be returned to Mayo. By the death of Mayo, the contract became impossible of performance, and in legal effect is dissolved."

Had to Pay the Duties.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, which was docked at Hoboken yesterday, was Jacques Horwitz of New-York. He had ten trunks, and in some of them was found a quantity of silks and jewelry not enumerated in the declaration filed by Mr. Horwitz. The trunks were taken to Inspector Donohue's office, but the matter was afterward compromised by Mr. Horwitz paying the duties.

NOVELTIES IN STEAMSHIPS

FEATURES OF THE NEW NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINERS.

Built with a View of Combining the Transportation of Great Quantities of Cargo, with Large Numbers of Passengers—First and Second Class Cabins Situated in a Superstructure on the Main Deck—One Steamer Launched.

The first of the six large twin-screw steamers ordered by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company was launched on Aug. 1 at Stettin, Germany. Two of the six are to be express steamers and four are intended for the regular passenger and freight service of the company between Bremen and New-York. The names chosen for the latter, which are to be completed first, are the Friedrich der Grosse and Königin Luise, constructed by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin; the Barbarossa, built by Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, and the Bremen, under way in the yard of F. Schichau, Dantsic. The aim of the company in building this class of steamers was to combine the transportation of great quantities of cargo with large numbers of passengers, and in solving this problem some interesting departures in the way of construction and design have been made.

The new steamers are termed the Barbarossa class, to distinguish them from the types now in the company's service. Their dimensions are to be as follows; Length, 525 feet between perpendiculars, or 550 feet over all; 60 feet beam, 34 feet deep, 10,000 tons register, and approximately 20,000 tons displacement, with a draught of 28 feet. The cargo space, including the steerage decks, shows a capacity of 11,000 cubic meters or 10,000 tons measurement. The cabins contain accommodations for 100 first-class and 76 second-class passengers and 2,300 passengers can be carried on the steerage decks when not needed for cargo. To separate cargo and passengers the cabin accommodations are placed in a superstructure amidships containing practically three stories, leaving ample space fore and aft for the working of cargo through eight large hatches.

There are two promenade decks on the superstructure, the lower for second-cabin and the upper for first-cabin passengers. The first story, placed on the upper deck, is 256 feet long and extends from side to side of the steamer. This story will be occupied by second-cabin passengers and officers.

The second story of the superstructure extends 213 feet longitudinally, but does not reach to the sides of the vessel, leaving a promenade deck protected by the deck above, which rests on stanchions at the steamer's side. In the forward part of this deckhouse is the first-cabin dining saloon, in the after part the second-cabin dining saloon and smoking room and ladies' cabin. Between the saloons are first-cabin staterooms. On the deck above the second story of the superstructure is another deckhouse, containing in its forward part the first-class ladies' cabin, Captain's room, first-cabin staterooms, and first-cabin smoking rooms.

The fore part of the steamer is provided with a turtle-back deck 80 feet in length as a protection against the high seas of the Atlantic, and over the after part there is a poop 66 feet long. The poop contains accommodations for steerage passengers, but is provided with rooms that can be used for second-cabin passengers in case of need. Under the turtle-back or forecastle are placed the crew's quarters, with toilet rooms and washrooms for the steerage. Under the upper deck and below the superstructure decks are the quarters of the firemen and stewards, and the rest of this main deck and the deck under it are devoted either to steerage passengers or to cargo.

Besides the double bottom, extending the whole length of the steamer, the vessels are divided by twelve exceedingly strong transverse bulkheads, extending to the upper deck into thirteen water-tight compartments, so placed that two contiguous compartments can be filled without danger to the steamer. Pumps of all kinds are provided, and the lifeboats are ready to be lowered at a moment's notice. The motive power consists of two quadruple-expansion engines, which in three of these steamers will develop 7,000 indicated horse power, with a speed of 14 knots. The Bremen will have engines of 8,000 indicated horse power, resulting in a speed of 15 knots.

During the coming Fall and Winter the Friedrich der Grosse and her consorts will be placed on the Eastern service of the North German Lloyd Line, from Bremen to Australia, but next Spring will take their place in the service between Bremen and New-York.

LA MAIDA BROTHERS FAIL.

The Bankers and Jewelers Make an Assignment.

La Maida Brothers & P. Andreoli, Italian bankers at 124 Mulberry Street, 2,214 First Avenue, and 678 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and La Maida Brothers & Co., dealers in jewelry at the same places, made assignments yesterday to John M. Gardner.

The partners in the banking firm are Carlos La Maida, Louis La Maida, and Pietro Andreoli, and of the jewelry firm Carlos and Louis La Maida only. The latter two have been in the jewelry business since 1883. Mr. Andreoli became a partner in the banking business in 1890, and was a Director in the State Bank in Grand Street up to last Spring.

Carlos La Maida has been regarded as a leader of the Italian colony in Harlem. He owns six tenement houses and stores at 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and 2,212 to 2,218 First Avenue, all of which he turned over to the firm of La Maida Brothers & P. Andreoli to secure the depositors in their banking business. The depositors are also preferred in the assignment.

Henry M. Heyman, their attorney, said that all the depositors would surely be paid in full, as the liabilities are probably $15,000 or $20,000, while the assets are largely in excess of that amount. He said that Carlos La Maida had done a very honorable act in turning over all his individual property to the firm to protect the creditors who had deposited their money with the firm. The assignment was the result of inability to obtain further bank accommodations or to raise money by mortgage on the real estate on account of the financial stringency.

Mr. Heyman could give no estimate of the liabilities of the jewelry business at present. The firm has had a branch of that business in Venezuela. Mr. Andreoli has been in Europe for several months past on a vacation trip.

New Fifth Avenue Water Mains.

The work of opening Fifth Avenue for the laying of new water mains was begun yesterday. The first opening was made at Forty-third Street. The pipes will be laid northward as far as Fifty-seventh Street as rapidly as possible. Only two blocks at a time will be closed to traffic, and as fast as the new forty-eight-inch mains are in place and the excavations filled in the surface asphalt will be put down.

THE LONG BRANCH SEASON.

Two of the Hotels Closed Their Doors to Their Guests Yesterday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 31.—To-day was a busy one for the expressmen at this place, moving out baggage from several of the larger hotels, the managers of which announced a few days ago that they would close their hotels to-day for the season. There were a number of guests who were not ready to return to the city yet for good, and who took rooms at some of the other hotels that expect to keep open all through September.

The West End and Howland Hotels closed their doors to-day, but the large cottages belonging to the West End, which are used as an annex to the hotel, will remain open until about Sept. 15. Proprietor Van Cleaf of the United States Hotel will close that place on Thursday of this week. Mr. Sprague, proprietor of the Howland, says it has been the most profitable season the hotel has had in a number of years, and the guests who spent the Summer with him, if they return there next season, will find the Howland a different looking hotel from what it is to-day, as many improvements will be added to the place between now and the opening of next season. The other proprietors also report a good and profitable season.

There was no moving to-day on the part of the cottage people, as the majority of them appreciate the month of September here almost better than any month during the season.

This week is to be the most eventful one of the season at Pleasure Bay, as well as the last week of the big attractions for the season. The cottagers and guests go there in large numbers every time there is anything going on. This afternoon there was an elegant display of Japanese daylight fireworks, which leaves one more day, Labor Day, next Monday, for the last event of the kind for the season. In addition to the afternoon display on Labor Day, there is to be a magnificent naval mimic battle fought on the Shrewsbury River, opposite the Bay, in the evening.

The much-talked-of boat carnival is scheduled for Friday night. Indications point to its being the grandest marine exhibition ever held on the New-Jersey coast. Every boat owner of the North Shrewsbury River will have an entry in the carnival. The prizes will be as follows:

Rowboats.—First prize, solid silver claret jub; second, solid silver loving cup; third, boat whistle.

Sail Boats.—First prize, solid silver pocket flask; second, silk pennant and streamer; third, silver match safe.

Steam, Electric, and Naphtha Launches.—First prize, solid silver cigar jar.

These prizes are to be awarded the best-decorated boats. It is estimated that 150,000 persons will visit Pleasure Bay this week. On Saturday next all the crack steam launches of the Shrewsbury River will race over a ten-mile course for the Doerrhurst Cup. The prize is valued at $100, and is offered by J. B. Doerr.

THE RECEIVER IN CHARGE.

Decision by Justice Pryor in the Case of S. F. Myers & Co.

Justice Pryor, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday, holding that Louis Clark, as receiver, was in legal charge of all the assets of the firm of S. F. Myers & Co., which failed about two weeks ago.

There was a question as to whether the Sheriff or Mr. Clark, who was appointed by Justice Stover, should have possession and power to dispose of the stock of Myers & Co., jewelers, at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane. The right to the possession of the stock hinged on the question of less than a minute and the accuracy of one or two clerks as to the time when the Sheriff took possession of the store and the receiver filed his appointment in the County Clerk's office, at 12:05 of the same day. On the day of the appointment of the receiver, an attachment for $70,000 against the firm's property was placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Justice Pryor decides that the proof is clear that the order for the appointment of the receiver was made before the Sheriff made his attachment. He says:

"When an order is made for the appointment of a receiver for particular property, it amounts to a sequestration, by act and operation of law of such property, and when the receiver is subsequently appointed the title to such property vests by relation from the date of the order to the same effect as if such receiver was named in and was appointed by such order."

He also says: "The proof is clear and conclusive that the order was passed by Mr. Justice Stover before the attachment by the Sheriff."

MR. CARLISLE DOWN TOWN.

Secretary Visits the Sub-Treasury and the Custom House.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, spent a few hours down town yesterday and made informal calls at the Sub-Treasury and the Custom House. At the Sub-Treasury he enjoyed a social chat with Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan, and at the Custom House he spent an hour or more in agreeable conversation with Collector Kilbreth.

Official circulars were posted in the various departments of the Custom House yesterday, in which Secretary Carlisle directs that all customs officers shall use every possible means to call the attention of employes to the provisions of the civil service law, so far as they relate to contributions of money for political campaign purposes. In pursuance of this order, Collector Kilbreth issued the following notice:

"All employes connected with this district are hereby notified that they are under no obligations whatsoever to make subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe."

The notice was posted in the office of each Deputy Collector, the attention of the clerks was called to it, and each clerk was requested to affix his signature or initials to the notice as evidence that he had read it.

To Inspect the Army Posts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, will leave headquarters here on Sept. 8, for an extended tour of army posts. He will go first to Chicago, then out through Montana to Puget Sound, where he will examine the sites selected for new fortifications. Returning by way of California and the Rio Grande, he hopes to reach Fort Riley, Kansas, in October, when there will be a great assemblage of officers, under instruction. He will reach Washington before the opening of the next Congressional session.

Aged Pickpockets Caught.

Magistrate Kudlich, in Yorkville Court, yesterday morning committed an aged couple to the workhouse for picking pockets. The prisoners were James Pickett, sixty-seven years old, who would give no address, and Bridget Kelly, sixty-five years of age, of 35 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. The woman's picture is in the Brooklyn Rogues' Gallery. They were both caught plying their trade in the Central Park Menagerie on Sunday, the woman picking the pockets and the old man acting as a shield.

COMPETITION TOO SHARP

RECEIVER FOR THE KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED ROAD.

Since the Advent of the Trolley Lines the Receipts of the Company Have Been Materially Reduced—Dealers Refused to Furnish More Coal Until Their Bills Were Paid—Small Amount of Available Cash to Meet Current Expenses.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company has not been doing the business it expected, and since the trolley lines were established, about four years ago, its business has fallen off materially. One of the results of this is that the expenses of the company have been so great that it was impossible to continue business as before. The road covers a distance of eight and a half miles, and is joined at East New-York by the Fulton Elevated Railroad Company, whose officers are also interested in the Kings County Road. The affairs of the Kings County Road have for some time been known not to be prosperous, and no surprise was manifested yesterday when it was learned that the road had gone into the hands of a receiver.

The plaintiffs in the action for a receiver were James H. Frothingham, James R. Carter, Edward A. Abbott, James Jourdan, James O. Sheldon, Henry J. Robinson, Amelia Dunbar, August Belmont & Co., and Vermilye & Co. The plaintiffs were represented in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and this firm asked Justice Goodrich to appoint a receiver for the road, and handed up a voluminous document representing the complaint.

Justice Goodrich appointed as the receiver Gen. James Jourdan, the President of the company, and who is also the receiver of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company. He was directed to furnish a bond in the sum of $100,000. This bond was subsequently filed through the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

The complaint shows that the company was established with a capital stock of $1,000,000, but that during the construction of the road it was increased to $3,250,000, and that bonds were issued at $550,000 a mile, secured by a first mortgage. The bonds in $1,000,000 were issued at par, and the rest were sold at about the same rate to August Belmont & Co. and Vermilye & Co. A second mortgage was executed to secure a second issue of bonds, also at $550,000 a mile.

Of the first issue of $3,421,000 bonds to the sum of $2,000,000 were issued at 6 per cent. and the remainder at 5 per cent., and of the second issue of bonds $3,377,000 worth were issued at 5 per cent. All of these bonds went into the hands of August Belmont, James H. Frothingham, James K. Carter, Edward A. Abbott, and James Jourdan, as trustees.

The Fulton Elevated Railroad Company was afterward incorporated by the same persons who had incorporated the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. The new concern was organized for the purpose of continuing the elevated road through the town of New-Lots. The capital stock of the Fulton Elevated Railroad Company was $1,500,000 and a first mortgage of $550,000 a mile was placed upon the road, which was then leased to the Kings County Company at a nominal rental of $2,000 a year. Under a special agreement debenture coupons were issued in place of some of the bonds to the persons holding the latter. Recently the connection between the Kings County Elevated Road and the Brighton Beach Road was constructed and is now in process of completion. Trains began running to Coney Island on Aug. 13.

The complaint that was handed to the Justice alleges that of the first mortgage bonds for $3,421,000, the company owns $96,000, which it had hypothecated for loans. Of the $2,548,000 of Fulton Elevated Company's bonds the company holds $232,000, which it is alleged has also been hypothecated. Of the second bond issue for $3,377,000, the company holds $198,000 and $3,112,000 are deposited with the trustees. Other persons hold $607,000 of the second mortgage bonds. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: Payable, secured, $211,700; on time, $7,500; open supply accounts, $50,000; wages, $7,500; interest due Sept. 1 on Fulton Elevated bonds, $63,575.

The complaint states that the gross receipts of the road are very little in excess of the expenses, and the available cash resources amount to $5,000. The coal dealers that have been supplying the company refuse to supply any more coal until their bills are paid. The lawyers who applied for the receivership claim that the only way in which the indebtedness can be paid is by continuing to operate the road, and it was for that purpose they ask that a receiver be appointed.

The order which Justice Goodrich signed appointing Gen. James Jourdan receiver also contains a clause enjoining the creditors from prosecuting suits against the company and directing Gen. Jourdan to take charge of all the property of the company.

The Kings County Railroad Company began operating its cars on April 24, 1888. The officers of the road were James Jourdan, President; August Belmont, Vice President; James H. Frothingham, Treasurer; Henry I. Robinson, Secretary. On Aug. 13 the Kings County Company made a connection with the Brighton Beach Railroad Company at Franklin and Atlantic Avenues, and since then has done a larger business carrying passengers to Coney Island direct from the bridge.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA GATHERING

Annual Convention of the Order Begins To-day in Brooklyn.

The annual convention of the Chapter General of America of the Knights of St. John and Malta will be held in Brooklyn beginning this morning, when the first session will open in the Athenaeum, at Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. It is expected that nearly 900 delegates from the United States and Canada will participate in the convention. Many of the delegates arrived yesterday and were taken in charge by the local delegates, and the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Elks, on Schermerhorn Street, was thrown open to the visiting delegates.

The visitors will be taken up the Hudson this afternoon. After the proceedings tomorrow the delegates and the uniformed order will parade through the streets of Brooklyn. The start will be made at Bedford and De Kalb Avenues, and the march will be through Bedford Avenue, Lafayette Avenue, Schermerhorn, Clinton, Warren, and Court Streets. The reviewing stand will be at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, and the line will be reviewed by the grand officers.

Boiler Blown 100 Feet.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Aug. 31.—Wise Smith's grist mill was totally destroyed by the explosion of a boiler Saturday. A large number of farmers were awaiting their grinding, and several were seriously injured, among them being W. B. Troutman, out about head and body; Wise Smith, badly scalded about neck; Wash Sportman, badly scalded about neck and arms; George Hill, badly scalded and otherwise injured, his condition being critical. The boiler was blown 100 feet.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL SHIPS.

The Officers of the Bancroft for Her Trip to Turkey Complete.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The complement of officers for the cruise of the Bancroft to Turkey has been completed. Passed Assistant Engineer Edgar T. Warburton being attached to the ship. This officer has not had sea duty since October, 1893, and he is therefore, in common with all the other officers who have been selected for the Bancroft, available for a full three years' tour abroad.

A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day announces the departure of the Marblehead, from Genoa, for Mersine, Syria. The Marblehead had been at Genoa since the 17th inst., taking stores, and it is the expectation of the department that if the San Francisco, which has been at Alexandretta, can be spared from the Turkish coast on being relieved by the Marblehead, she will go to Genoa for her stores, which are awaiting her there. A shipment of stores was sent last week from New-York to Genoa for the flagship Minneapolis, now on her way to the Mediterranean.

The Minneapolis arrived at Queenstown Saturday, and will depart in a day or two for Gibraltar.

It is learned that while the Sultan has not yet given a formal permit to the Bancroft to pass the Dardanelles, he has not been approached on the subject since last January, and that Minister Terrell has no doubt when the ship reaches Turkish waters he will be able to secure the desired firman, allowing the United States a privilege similar to that accorded other nations, of having a guardship anchored in the Golden Horn. The former refusal occurred before affairs in Constantinople were as critical as they have since been, and the Sublime Porte's action was in all probability influenced by the fact that the Bancroft was at the time in the United States, and therefore the emergency demanding her presence was not of a pressing nature.

THE CINCINNATI FOR TURKEY.

The Plan of Sending Her There Has Been Discussed a Long Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The cruiser Cincinnati has been ordered to Turkey. This does not affect the cruise of the Bancroft, that vessel being destined exclusively for duty as guardship to the American Legation at Constantinople, while the Cincinnati and other vessels of the squadron are to remain in Turkish water outside the Dardanelles, unless circumstances arise to call for reinforcements and a display of naval force.

It is explained at the Navy Department that the orders to the Cincinnati have been in contemplation for some time, and there is no particular significance in their publication at the present juncture. It is also said that it is the intention of the department to bring the Marblehead home as soon as she can be spared from the Mediterranean, as the time of a great many men on the station has expired, and it is hoped to gather them all on the Marblehead for the homeward cruise. So, it is argued, really no increase in the force in Turkish waters is designed unless, eventually, affairs appear to warrant it.

According to the present understanding, the Cincinnati will continue with Admiral Bunce's squadron several weeks yet, and will time her movements to reach Smyrna in October, about the time the Bancroft arrives at the entrance of the Bosporus. Commander Belknap has informed the Navy Department that he has assumed command of the Bancroft, and will leave Annapolis to-day for New-York. Lieut. W. Truxton has been dispatched from the New-York and ordered to the Bancroft as Navigating Officer. Ensign C. T. Vogelsand has been detached from the War College, and also ordered to the Bancroft. The Bancroft is due to reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard Wednesday morning.

RAN UNDER FIRE TO A SWAMP.

Cromwell, Accused of Murdering Henke, and Two Others Escape.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 31.—After an all-day search through the pine woods in Shamong, this county, yesterday, Constable Theodore Miller and a party of men came upon the supposed murderers of John Henke in a clearing not far from Indian Mills.

Cromwell, one of the fugitive men, was easily identified, but the other two colored men with him were strangers. They had a number of chickens and potatoes, which they were about to cook for supper, and when Miller called on them to surrender they fled. Miller fired three shots at Cromwell, one of which he is positive struck the man in the leg, as he fell, but the next moment he was up and off.

The men managed to reach the swamp, where all trace of them was lost, but the search was resumed this morning by a large party of woodmen, who are confident of securing the fugitives.

The latter dropped their coats and hats in their flight, and these were taken to Burlington for identification.

FUNERAL OF C. S. REINHART.

Services Attended by Many Friends of the Late Artist.

The funeral of Charles Stanley Reinhart, the artist, took place yesterday, in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street. The Rev. F. W. Howden, assistant rector of the church, conducted the services.

Among the friends in attendance were Richard Watson Gilder, George Maynard, F. S. Church, Robert Reid, Thomas M. King, and other members of the artists' organizations of which Mr. Reinhart was a member. There were present also delegations from The Century, Harper and Leslie's establishments.

The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. They completely covered the casket. Among these floral tributes were pieces contributed by members of the National Academy, the Society of American Artists, the Water Color Society, and the Century Club.

The body was taken to Pittsburg, Penn., last night, and there will be additional funeral services in one of the churches there to-day.

Arrivals from Europe.

The steamship State of California of the Allan Line, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow, brought 419 cabin passengers. Among them were J. E. Alexander, James Armstrong, Charles W. Chapman, Howard L. Churchill, George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Davie, Dr. W. B. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Mitchell, Dr. Sheldon A. Morris, and Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Norton.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, from Bremen, were Charles O. Abell, Dr. and Mrs. Alonzo Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, the Misses Erhardt, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. French, Dr. and Mrs. Phineas H. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Morgenroth, and W. J. H. Swan.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Red Star Line steamship Friesland, from Antwerp, were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fromme, Henry Fromme, Prof. and Mrs. J. S. Kingsley, Prof. M. L. Perrin, and George J. Ziegler.

HE CHARGES "BLACKMAIL"

S. A. DUTTON SAYS HIS ARREST WAS AN OUTRAGE.

Alleged Swindling Transactions in Property with Miss Lily A. Godfrey of Washington, D. C.—He Complains Bitterly in the District Attorney's Office—Under Two Indictments by the Grand Jury—$10,000 Bail to be Asked.

Stephen A. Dutton of 137 West Seventy-first Street, who is in the warehouse business at Seventy-first Street, and who was arrested Saturday night on a bench warrant, was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and later was locked up in the Tombs.

It is alleged that Dutton has figured in many swindling transactions. He himself said yesterday that his arrest was an effort to collect "blackmail" by a couple of women. The detectives and Assistant District Attorneys smiled when they heard this statement.

Dutton was indicted last Friday on evidence laid before the Grand Jury by Henry B. B. Stapler, who acted as counsel for Miss Lily Alys Godfrey of Washington, D. C., the complainant.

Dutton was indicted for obtaining signatures to written instruments by false pretenses on March 26. He obtained from Miss Godfrey deeds to property in Washington, D. C., valued at $50,000, giving in exchange a lease of half a block of property in Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and the Harlem River, on which the Scott Coal and Ice Company was supposed to do business. She was to get a twenty years' lease, with the privilege of a renewal of twenty years. The lease was to date from Feb. 1, 1896.

It is said that Dutton represented that he was the absolute owner of the leasehold and controlled the Scott Company, which was in a flourishing condition. He promised to give Miss Godfrey's brother a good position in the company.

Miss Godfrey soon afterward discovered, it is said, that Dutton could not legally have transferred the Madison Avenue property. She found also that there were judgments for $25,000 against Dutton, and that the Scott Company was in the hands of a receiver. John R. Worth was the receiver for the company, and Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court had issued an order forbidding the company to satisfy any more judgments without the consent of the court. The company, she found, was really bankrupt. She made this discovery after she had executed the deeds for her property. Fearing that she would lose all her property, she sold for $7,500 a part of what she had transferred to Dutton, and received the money. She asked the aid of the Washington courts against Dutton, and the matter is still pending there.

While in the District Attorney's office, Dutton said he was being blackmailed. His wife told him not to talk, except through his counsel. He insisted on stating his side of the case, and said that he controlled most of the stock of the Scott Company. He said the stock was worth $50,000. The lease for the Madison Avenue property, he said, he got through J. Sergeant Cram, ex-Dock Commissioner. The property had three liens on it. He said that he had entered into real estate transactions for property in Washington State, and also for property in Maine, the latter including 1,250 acres of timber land near Belfast, Me. This was to be used for the Scott Coal and Ice Company. He said that Miss Godfrey had not transferred to him all the property she had contracted for.

Assistant District Attorney Battle said that Dutton was under indictment for grand larceny in another transaction. William Witherson of 725 Eighth Avenue alleges that Dutton swindled him in an attempt to sell him the house at 543 West Forty-ninth Street, which Dutton said was worth $22,000, on which there was a mortgage for $10,000. It is also alleged that Dutton attempted a fraudulent transaction in connection with the house at 179 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. It is alleged that on Oct. 17, 1894, Detective Reporter to the Brooklyn police that he had been robbed of bonds worth $50,000. The police made an investigation and reported that the alleged robbery was a "fake."

Dutton is charged with frequently appearing at the District Attorney's office to give "straw bail" for various people. C. J. Pearson appeared at the District Attorney's office as counsel for Dutton.

Dutton said he could prove that he had not been guilty of any fraud. He said he had a written contract, signed by Miss Godfrey, showing that he had transferred to her the leasehold subject to liens amounting to $8,500. The fact that the Scott Company was bankrupt did not affect the leasehold. He said that real estate had been mortgaged for $185,000, but he had cleared this off. He said that the Grand Jury has found an indictment on flimsy evidence, and he quoted law to defend his position. He said Miss Godfrey had not carried out her part of the contract to trans

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

IMPORTS HELP THE RESERVE AND INSPIRE CONFIDENCE.

Strength Developed in Early Dealings and Continued the Greater Part of the Day—Adverse Rumors or a Desire to Realize Profits Quickly Led to Reaction Toward the Close of Business—Foreign Exchange Rates Recover from Depression.

MONDAY—P. M.

Securities rallied to-day on gold news. The deposit in the Sub-Treasury of the bulk of gold which has arrived, engagements for the day far outstripping the record of any day last week, and the prospect that the bulk of the new gold also will reinforce the Treasury reserve, imparted to the market a feeling of cheerfulness such as it had not enjoyed for a long time.

Prices advanced rapidly in early dealings on the good news, and they were maintained until the last hour. Realizing then set in. It was induced in part by rumors tending to disturb the general outlook, but probably in larger part by the desire to grab profits. The experience of steadily rising prices was so rare as to excite uneasiness among operators lest conditions to which they have lately been accustomed might suddenly recur. While they could work out only wholesome prospects from gold news, the fear that they might be upset by other influences led to the sale of purchases that snowed a profit. Sales were not extensive enough, however, to lower prices to the opening level, and the market closed with gains throughout the active list. The volume of business also reflected the feeling of gratification over the gold news, reaching in stocks 212,980 shares, against 130,616 shares on Friday, and in bonds $834,500, against an average last week of about $500,000. Friday's bond sales exceeded to-day's for special causes, not involving anything like to-day's distribution of business.

The untoward influences which sought to undermine the market had to do with stringency among the banks and with the tendencies toward repudiation in Chicago growing out of brokers' settlements there. In connection with rumors affecting the banks, call money spurted on the Exchange until it touched 12 per cent. The assumption was that the banks needed so much help from one another that they could not supply the market. There was talk of Clearing House certificates. Since the top rate for money was only momentary, the rumor lost its sting quickly. After business ended and there was time for reflection, the absurdity of the rumor in its entirety became apparent. It was seen that there could be no reason in the supposition that having averted an issue of certificates when the need for relief was urgent, banks would apply for them with gold in sight, which will materially relieve the currency stringency, and, with a prospect of engagements for the coming month in amounts certainly sufficient, relax the tension on financial and commercial undertakings. It is estimated that September exports will reach 1,200,000 bales of cotton worth $50,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat worth $10,000,000, thus providing for $60,000,000 of foreign credits, payable in

Even should merchandise imports rise to the normal volume for September, it seems highly improbable, there would yet remain a substantial gold charge for Europe to pay.

Exchange rates stiffened to-day because of the large purchases of bills, but they are still within the importing point, and the supply will speedily be replenished.

The importance of the Chicago business is in its mystery. No one knows what interest Chicago may have in the securities of this market. Wholesale repudiation of brokers' responsibilities there might have effect if the interest were large. It could not be beneficial in any case. The probability is that the effect cannot be far-reaching, because operations that culminated in the collapse in Chicago had been long continued, and they themselves burned capital away from enterprises of wide scope in order to centre it in the home game.

Confidence inspired by the gold news, by netting gains for the general list of securities here, showed its strength by overcoming everything against it and putting the market in better condition and with better prospects than it has enjoyed of late in spite of the ease with which, by reason of a season of hard knocks, operators can be alarmed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 6@12 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged, with 9 per cent. the best rate obtainable.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $60,065,239; balance, $5,068,176; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $75,066.

Money on call in London, ½@2½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1¼@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¾@53⅝@.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,024,341.46 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,624 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,614 green.

Bar silver quoted in London at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	22,338,860
Net exports	$28,290,888
Net exports to date, 1895	28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,868

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40@40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount bid, par asked. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid; 75c discount asked.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The interest due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the New-York Biscuit Company will be paid at the office of Kountze Brothers.

—It is announced that the Reorganization Committee of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company report that the committee now has substantially a majority of the bonds and deposits are now being made freely.

—The coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas, due Sept. 1, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

—It is announced that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛	8¾	9	300
American Cotton Oil pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼	42	43½	300
American Express	100	106	106	106		105	109	2
American Spirits Mfg	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	4⅞	5¼	716
American Spirits Mfg. pf	18½	19½	18½	19¼	+ ⅜	14½	15½	100
*American Sugar Refineries	106½	108⅞	106½	108¾	+1⅝	106¾	108⅝	47,958
*American Sugar Refs. pf	98	98	98	98	+2	97⅝	98¾	202
American Tel. & Cable Co	81	81	80	80				6
American Tobacco	58	60¾	58	59⅜	+2½	59½	59¾	19,990
Ann Arbor pf	17½	17½	17½	17½		18	22	28
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝		11	11¼	1,155
At., T. & S. F. pf	17⅛	17⅛	17	17		16½	17	1,400
Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	13½	13½	+ ⅜	13	13½	200
*Bay State Gas	14	14	14	14	− ¼	15⅜	17⅝	100
Brooklyn Union Gas	81	81	80	80		80	85	29
Canada Southern	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44½	+ ⅜	44	45	430
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜	13¼	13⅝	720
Chicago, Bur. & Q	60¾	62¼	60⅜	61½	+1	61⅜	61½	17,416
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	37½	37½	37½	37½		37¼	39	100
Chicago Gas	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	+ ¼	53⅝	53⅞	5,500
Chicago Great Western	5½	6	5¼	6		4½	6	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	65¾	66⅜	65¾	66¼	+ ⅜	66⅛	66¼	29,310
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125		122	123	7
Chicago & Northwestern	95	96	95	95¾	+ ¾	95¾	95⅞	4,525
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145		141½	145	23
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	55½	56¾	55⅜	56⅛	+ ⅛	56	56¼	4,896
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24	24	24	24		23⅞	24	220
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	16	16	− ⅞	16	16¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	143¼	142	141½	142	+1	141	142⅝	825
Delaware & Hudson	118½	119⅝	118½	119⅝		118½	120	50
Delaware, Lack & West	150	151½	150	150¾	+ ¾	149½	151	803
Detroit Gas	21¾	22	21¾	22				500
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	90	90	90	90			90	100
Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛	12½	13	150
General Electric	24½	25	24	24¼	+ ⅛	24¼	24½	3,600
Illinois Steel Company	30½	38¾	30½	37	+4	36	38½	487
Iowa Central	6	6	6	6		6¼	6½	10
Iowa Central pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾		23	25	200
Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜	14⅜	15	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1½	62	63	200
Lake Shore	141½	142	141½	142	+1½	141¾	143	614
Louisville & Nashville	40½	41	40¼	40¾	− ⅜	40¾	40⅞	9,200
Manh. Beach & Co., all in. pd	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛	1⅞	2	100
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	5	5	5	5	+ ½	5	5½	110
Manhattan Consolidated	80	82½	80	81¼	+1	81	81½	11,044
*Metropolitan Traction	91½	91½	91⅜	91⅜	+3⅜	91	92	200
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	60	60	60	60		60	65	130
Minnesota Iron	41	43	40	41	− 2	42	43	1,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛	10	10⅝	1,0
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	21¾	22⅜	21	22½	+1¼	22	22½	1,999
Missouri Pacific	17⅜	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅜	17½	17⅝	3,000
Morris & Essex	150	150	150	150				4
*National Lead Company	19	19¾	19	19½	+1	18½	19¼	801
*National Lead Company pf	79	80	79	80	+3	78	80	240
New Central Coal	5	5	5	5		5	8½	100
New-Jersey Central	95¾	95¾	95	95	+ ½	94	95	1,162
New-York Central	92	92	92	92	− ½	91¾	92	150
N. Y. N. H. & H	165½	165½	165½	165½		164	168	50
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7	7	7	7		7⅞	8	45
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	18½	19½	18½	19½	+1¼	19	20	1,710
Norfolk & W., all in. pd	13	13	13	13	+ ⅜	12½	13½	200
North American	4	4	4	4		4	4¼	500
Northern Pacific, all in. pd	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛	10¼	10⅝	828
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ½	17½	18	560
Ontario & Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛	12½	13	312
Pacific Mail	17½	18½	17½	18½	+ ⅝	17½	18½	1,006
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	9	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛	8⅝	8⅞	10,450
Pullman Palace Car Company	141	141	141	141	+1	139	142	160
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	8	8	8		8	8¼	50
Southern Pacific	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		16	17	100
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛	7½	7⅝	165
Southern Railway pf	20	21	20	20⅝	+ ⅝	20¼	20½	3,397
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜	17⅜	17½	2,125
Texas Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛	5¾	6	405
Union Pacific, L. T	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼		5	5¼	400
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛	1	1¼	200
United States Cordage, t. r	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛	3⅜	3¾	100
United States Cordage pf	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+1⅛	7¼	7⅝	205
United States Leather pf	47½	47	45¼	46¾	+1	46¼	46¾	4,005
United States Rubber pf	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	71¼		70	72	140
Wabash	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	5⅜	5½	225
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛	13	13¼	900
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	78	76¾	77⅜	+1⅝	77¼	77½	9,355
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¼	6	6	6	+ ¼	5⅞	6¼	2,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	23½	23½	23½	23½		21	25	100

Total sales 212,980

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	4,000		63
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000		65
Atch, Top & Santa Fé gen 4s	2,000		74
	8,000		74½
	3,000		74
	1,000		73½
	1,000		73½
	10,000		73⅝
adjustment 4s	5,000		31¼
	16,000		31⅜
	10,000		31⅝
	2,000		31½
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st cons 5s	1,000	b3	111½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000		101
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	5,000		92
Canada So 1st Gtd	5,000		106
Central of N J gen 5s	4,000	s3	112
	1,000		112
Central N J 1st Consol 1899	6,000		103½
Cent Pac 6s 1898	6,000		100
Ches & O 6s 1911	5,000		115
Ches & O gen 4½s	10,000		67
	3,000		67½
	10,000		68
	10,000		67½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	2,000		101½
	2,000		102¼
	4,000		102¼
Ches & O, R & A Div. 1st Cons 4s	11,000		93
	5,000		93¼
Chic, B & Quincy, Nebraska Extension 4s	5,000		84½
C & East Ill Cons 6s	1,000	b3	123½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	10,000		38⅝
Chicago & Northwestern cons 7s	1,000		131½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	12,000		97
	5,000		97⅛
C, St P, M & O Cons	3,000		118
Cleve, Lor & Wheel 1st	5,000		102½
Col, H V & Tol 5s	2,000		83
	1,000		83½
Den & Rio Grande 4s	3,000		85¾
Edison Elec Ill of N Y con 5s	1,000		100
Erie 4s prior lds	1,000		85
	10,000	s15F	85
Erie gen lien 3-4s	30,000		72
	8,000		56
	8,000		56¼
Fort Worth & D C 1st Trust Co certfs	2,000		49
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000		82
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	10,000		82
Han & St Jo Cons	1,000		111½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000		67½
Illinois Central, Western Line, 1st 4s	1,000		100
Ind, Dec & West 1st	2,000		95
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000		89
Laclede Gas L Co of S L 1st 5s	5,000		83
	5,000		85
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	3,000		111½
Louisville & Nash, N Orl & Mob 2d Gold 4s	5,000		96
Louis & Nash, Unified Gold 4s	6,000	s2F	70
Lo, N A & Chic G M	5,000		42½
Metropolitan Elev 2d	2,000		103
Mexican Int 1st 4s	30,000		75
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac West 5s	2,000		108¾
Southern Minn Div	4,000		110
Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold	1,000		120
Mil & St Paul G M 4s Series A	6,000		92
Mo, Kan & East 1st	3,000		82
Total sales			$834,500

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000		79
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	18,000		50
	2,000		50¼
	1,000		50
Mo, K & T of Texas 5s	3,000		71
	2,000		69¾
	2,000		71
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	1,000		100¾
	4,000		100¼
N Y, Lake Erie & West Dock & Imp Co 1st	10,000		102
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs small bonds	5,000		123¼
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	5,000s20F		103½
N Y, Susq & West 1st Refunding 5s	2,000		93
	2,000		94
N Y, Susq & West 2d	10,000		63
N Y, Sus & West G M	5,000		62
	5,000		62¼
	5,000		63¼
North Pac 1st 6s	3,000		112
North Pac 3d Coupon Tr Co certfs assented	5,000		61½
Nor Pac col tr notes J P M & Co certfs	5,000		85
North Pac cons 5s Trust Co certfs assented	2,000		41¼
	5,000		41½
	15,000		42
	12,000		41½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s	5,000		91¾
	5,000		92
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs	1,000	b3	104
	5,000		103¾
	10,000		104
	4,000	b3	104
Oregon S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	10,000		57⅞
	1,000		57
Phil & Read 1st Pf Inc Trust Co certfs 2d installment paid	45,000		26¾
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d installment paid	5,000		13¼
	10,000		13
	15,000		12¾
3rd Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d installment paid	25,000		10½
Phil & Read gen 4s	7s Co certfs assented		
	25,000		71½
	1,000		71⅝
	30,000		72
Pitts & West 1st 4s	5,000		65¾
	5,000		65⅝
	5,000		66
Rio Grande West 1st	6,000		66
	6,000		67
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000		39
St L & Iron M 5s	1,000		70
St L Southwestern 1st	5,000		66
San An & Ar Pass 4s	5,000		48¾
	2,000	s3	49
Southern Ry 1st 5s	3,000		82¼
	11,000		82⅜
	5,000		83¼
	5,000		83
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000		76½
	1,000		78
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	1,000		15¾
	20,000		15¾
	4,000		15⅝
	6,000		15⅝
	5,000		15⅞
	15,000		16
	1,000		15¼
	12,000		16¾
Union Pac 6s 1896	1,000		99
	10,000		100¼
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	5,000		28
	5,000		28¼
Wabash 1st 5s	14,000		102
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	2,000		68
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000		102¼
Wn N Y & Penn 1st	7,000		101

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	145
Alb. & Sus	170	178
A. & T. H., tr.	54	58
Am. Coal	100	
Am. Tob. pf.	93	98
Ann Arbor	6	9
At. & Pac.	½	
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	8
Bos. & L. pf.	100	105
*Brook. R. T.	19½	20
Brunswick C.	½	¾
B., R. & P.	12	17
B. & R. & P. pf.	52	
B. C. R. & N.	68	
Can. Pac.	58	60
C. F. & M.	3	8
Central Pac.	13½	15
Chi. & Alton.	150	155
C. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	73	76
C., L. & W. pf.	35	40
Clev & Pitts.	155	163
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅛	¾
C., H. V. & T.	14¾	15
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	
Consol. Coal	31	36
Den. & R. G.	10¾	11⅜
D. & R. G. pf.	39¼	40¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	6
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	40	60
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10
Erie 1st pf.	25	30
Erie 2d pf.	15¼	17⅛
Ev. & T. H.	24	27
Gt. Nor. pf.	107	118
G. B. & W.		
I. T.	¼	½
Homestake	34	
Ill. Central	86	88
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
K. & D. M.	1¾	2
K. & D. M. pf	8	12
Laclede G.	18	19
Lacl'e G. pf.		80
Long Island	65	70
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mex. Cent.	7	

	Bid.	Asked.
Mex. N. ctfs.	⅝	1¼
Mich. Cent.	88	90
M. & St. L.	12	13½
M. & St. L. pf.	2	
2d pf.	34	38
Mobile & O.	15½	19
Nat. Lin. Oil	13¾	15
Nat. Starch.	3½	4½
N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10	11
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	61½	
N. Y., L. & W. pf.		
St. L. 2d pf.	25	30
Norfolk So.	58	70
N. & W., all in. paid	8⅛	9
Ont. Mining	10½	
Or. Imp., as paid		½
Or. R. & N., as. pd.	13	20
O. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	9	15
Penn. Coal	275	
Peo. & East.	4	6
P., D. & E.	1½	1¾
P. & W. pf.		15
P., C., C. & St. L.	11⅜	13
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41½	
P., F. W. & C.	145	155
Q'silver	1½	3
Q'silver pf.	15	30
Rensselaer	170	180
R., W. & O.	108½	112
St. L. S. W.	3	3¼
St. J. & G. I.		⅝
St. P. & Dul.	15	18
St. P. & Dul. pf.		84
St. P. & O. pf.	115	121
St. P., M. & M.	103	110
Sil. bull. ctfs	66⅜	67
Tol. & O. C.	20	35
T. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. S. Ex.	32	40
U. S. C. stfd.	14	15
*U. S. Leath.	6⅝	7
U. S. Rubber	16	17½
Wells-F. Ex.	80	95
*W. U. Beef	6	8
Wis. Cent.	1⅜	2
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil Ref	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	300
Am. Sugar Refs	106⅝	108¾	106½	108⅜	21,180
Am. Tobacco	58½	60¼	58½	59⅞	2,740
At., Top. & S. F.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	20
Chicago Gas	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	53⅞	990
Chi., R. I. & P.	55⅜	56⅞	55⅝	56⅜	1,010
Chi., B. & Q.	60¾	62¼	60¾	61⅝	5,750
Chi., M. & St. P.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼	14,740
Gen. Electric	24½	24½	24½	24¼	50
L. E. & West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	100
Louis. & Nash.	40⅝	41¼	40¼	40⅝	2,030
Manhattan	80⅝	82¾	80⅝	81	600
Mo. Pacific	17⅜	17⅞	17½	17⅝	310
Mo., K. & T. pf.	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	40
Nat. Lead	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	10
Nat. Lead pf.	80	80	80	80	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	100
P. & R., 2d as pd.	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	480
Pacific Mail	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18¾	10
Penn. C. & I.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	30
U. S. Cord. stfd.	15	15	15	15	50
U. S. Leather pf.	47	47	46¾	46¾	20
Western Union	76⅝	77¾	76⅝	77⅜	830

Total 51,780

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	74½	74½	74½	74½	$9,000
At., T. & S. F. adj.	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	17,000
Nor. Pac. cons.	41½	42	41½	42	4,000
Rio G. West. 4s	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	6,000
Tex. Pacific 2d	15¾	16	15¾	16	3,000

Total $39,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.20	.21	.20	.21	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.80	200
Hale & Norcross.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	250
Potosi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200

Total 1,650

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	60⅛	60¼	59⅝	59⅞	666,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

The better demand for railway bonds which began toward the close of last week was continued to-day, and prices rose sharply. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1
Can. Southern 1st	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½
Ches. & Ohio con	1
C. & E. Ill. con	1½
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	2½
Ed. El. Ill. con	1
Met. Elev. con	1
Mo., K. & E.	1
N. Y. S. & W. gen.	3¼
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	3
Ore. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1½
Ore. S. L. & U. N. ccn., t. r.	1
Rio G. West. 4s	1½
Rock Island 5s, c	1¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1
St. P. & Omaha con.	1
San. A. & A. Pass 4s.	1
Southern R'y 5s	1
Texas Pacific 1st	2
U. P., D. & G. 5s	2
Wabash 2d	1
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

DECLINED.

American Sp. Manufacturing 6s	1

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1, to 29; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅛; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 59¼; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 90. Declined—New-York Central, ⅝, to 95; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 42, and St. Paul, ½, to 68. Reading sold at 4⅛. British consols declined 3-16, to 112 9-16 for money and 112⅝ for the account.

CREDITORS REFERRED TO PRINCIPALS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Settlements have been made in many cases to-day between brokers on a basis of 200 for Match and 80 for Biscuit. One house having a large amount of Match, Biscuit, West Chicago, and North Chicago going to them, invariably replied as stock was handed in: "The Stock Exchange being closed, no stock will be received to-day." No failures are so far reported. Other houses refused to accept stock on the ground that their purchases were for the Moores, and deliveries should be made to the Moores.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
American Exchange	165	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
City	500	New-Amsterdam	100
Citizens'	120	New-York	290
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Fifth Avenue	2700	Park	250
Fourth National	160	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	290	Republic	195
German American	100	Second National	425
Hanover	800	Seventh National	100
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	103
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	105
Manhattan	200	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	975
Mechanics'	185	Western National	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92	..
American Bank Note	32½	35½
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	102	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	..	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	90	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101¼	103½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,

Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.

23 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all assessments so called, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of every such assessment, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **SEPTEMBER 4, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

CLARENCE S. DAY,
Banker,
40 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
Successor to
GWYNNE & DAY.
Established 1854.

Transacts a general banking business, including the purchase and sale on commission of all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, of the Philadelphia and Reading General Mortgage bondholders, will be held at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,** on the 17th day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the terms of said agreement.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St. F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Wall St., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Av. Railway Co. 2d mortgage income bonds, due Jan. 1, 1915.
$1,000 Mortgage and Bond, Donat Miller to Harry E. Mooney, Trustee, on property in Holt County, Nebraska, (description at office.)
20 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co. (hypd.)
10 shs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Mercantile Trust and Trust Co.
100 shs. New-York Mutual Gas Co.
365 shs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.
15 shs. Columbia Bank.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 14, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the bylaws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, October 6th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from the evening of September 5th, 1896, to October 7th, 1896.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. W. L. BULL, President.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of The Henry Elias Brewing Company that a special election will be held at the office of the Company, 403 East 54th St., in the City of New-York, on the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of Director.

The transfer books will close on the 25th day of August, 1896, and remain closed until the 6th day of September, 1896.

JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the shareholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 2d September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., 12th August, until 10 o'clock A. M., 3d September, 1896.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec't'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., 11th August, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 32 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,209 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry R. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds without delay with the Central Trust Company of New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, copies of which, with the explanatory circular, may be obtained from the undersigned or either of the depositaries.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman, 15 Broad St., New-York,
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York,
CHARLES R. BATT, National Security Bank, Boston,
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Counsel, 120 Broadway, New-York.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. CO.

St. Louis, Aug. 31, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to holders of St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co., Missouri & Western Division, 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, that, in conformity with the terms of the mortgage given to secure the same, five thousand dollars ($5,000) of said bonds have been duly drawn by lot for redemption on Dec. 1, 1896, five bonds of $1,000 each, bearing the following numbers:

9, 84, 569, 608, 937.

Said bonds will be redeemed on and after Dec. 1, 1896, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, WHEN INTEREST THEREON WILL CEASE, upon presentation thereof at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City. F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

FAIRLY ACTIVE MARKETS AND GRAIN PRICES LOWER.

Influenced by the West and Fair Foreign Selling—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Fairly Active and Lower—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Was Active and Higher—Coffee Quiet and Steady.

The Western markets were again lower, and with continued free offerings for foreign account the local grain markets suffered a decline of ¼ to ⅝ cents, but closed steady on an active switching business. Provisions were quiet, and declined through the West. Cotton was unsettled and active, closing higher on local covering. Coffee was quiet and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	20¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.25 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.75 @ ..
Beef, family	7.50 @ 8.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16¼
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅝@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 8
Copper, lake	10.50 @10.80
Lead	2.72½@ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active, chiefly in the way of switching between September and December, with prices declining 7/8@⅞c, on foreign selling and weakness West, and an increase of 1,020,000 bushels on passage; rallying ⅝@⅞c, on local covering and tight money market; lost ⅛@⅜c in free realizing, and closing steady at ⅛@⅜c decline....Spot was steady and quiet at ⅛@¼c decline. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, on private terms, quoted at 1⅛c over September, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at 1¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 70,351 bushels: from Atlantic ports, 188,924 bushels; receipts, 142,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 219,254 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 496,336 bushels, or to 2,347,841 bushels, (76,286 bushels contract red and 456,322 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 80,000 bushels afloat.) ...The visible supply showed an increase of 385,000 bushels, or to 45,574,000 bushels, against 35,440,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ¾@ 1c, with the West, on an increase of 1,600,000 bushels on passage, with free receipts West, and a moderately active trade....Spot was ⅛c lower and steady. Sales, 90,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms, and 10,000 bushels to, to the trade, at 27½c, delivered....Receipts, 261,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 517,491 bushels.... Clearances hence, 35,392 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 95,302 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 674,177 bushels, or to 1,338,824 bushels, (1,083,611 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 136,000 bushels, or to 15,964,000 bushels, against 5,412,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed steady at ⅜@⅝c decline, following the West....Spot were more active, on jobbing account at steady prices....Sales, 138,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c, with 20,000 bushels for export, on private terms; No. 2 white, clipped, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 20@20¼c; rejected white, 17c; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¼@21⅜ for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 19@ 21c; track white, 20@28c for 58,000 bushels.... Receipts, 299,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, bushels. ....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 224,886 bushels, or to 1,602,898 bushels, (412,726 bushels No. 2 white and 280,228 bushels No. 2.).... The visible supply shows a decrease of 772,000 bushels, to 6,735,000 bushels, against 3,411,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	1,435,000	63⅝@64¼	63⅝
October	10,000	64⅝@..	64⅝
December	1,870,000	66 7-16@67	66⅝
May	....	.. @..	70¼
Total	3,315,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	265,000	26¼@26 7-16	26¼
October	55,000	27 @27⅛	27
December	70,000	28¼@28⅝	28¼
May	15,000	30⅝@31	30⅝
Total	405,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	25,000	20 @20¼	20
October	20,000	20⅝@20¾	20⅝
December	20,000	21¼@..	21¼
Total	65,000		

FLOUR—Market firm, with only a moderate demand from jobbers....Sales, 18,800 bbls, including 4,000 bbls City Mills patents and 3,000 bbls clear, on private terms; 1,800 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80@$2.90, 5,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65, 2,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.30, 1,000 bbls clear at $3.15, and 600 sacks low grade, on private terms....Arrivals, 14,681 bbls and 18,372 sacks; exports, 5,848 bbls and 10,116 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,964 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 39½ @40c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 71c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.50@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 0 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is rather more of the oil going to the Mediterranean markets. Thus a cargo of 5,000 bbls is about made up here, with most of it received from New-Orleans. Besides, several moderate sales have occurred here of prime yellow at 23c, free on board, including 800 bbls, 300 bbls, and 400 bbls. At that price there is further business under way. The disposition is to accommodate demands promptly at 23c; they are in some degree coming from home consuming sources, especially from Eastern points, for the canning trade. There were 500 bbls white taken for export at 25¼c. In Texas, 3 or 4 tanks of new crude have been obtained at 14½c, at which price there are further parcels to sell. None of the near-coast mills are prepared to sell, and view with some apprehension the current price of oil and its possibilities in connection with the position of planters over the seed, with their ability to do different, unless the mills offer satisfactory prices....LARD OIL was in fair demand at 39@ 41c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 31.—Oil closed $1.08; Standard price, $1.08.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Resumption of the movement in closing up September deals and contracts in exchange taken for October and January, with the effort of packers to keep up as wide a difference as possible, gives an irregular and lower market all around, pork selling off 5@ 10c, lard 2½@5 points, and ribs 7½@10 points, most marked on near deliveries. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 15,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,431 bbls pork, 11,458,606 lb lard, 11,969,450 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,643 bbls pork, 8,384,983 lb lard, 11,059,522 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 5,285 bbls pork, 12,896,997 lb lard, 17,338,940 lb meats; same time last year, 6,001 bbls pork, 8,316,644 lb lard, 15,351,425 lb meats.

LARD—The shifting of contracts from September to October and January, together with the larger receipts of hogs, sent prices down at the West 2¼@5 points, where September was at 3.30@ 3.35c, closing at 3.30c; October at 3.37½@3.40c, closing at 3.40c asked; December at 3.32½@3.55c, closing at 3.25½c; January at 3.72½@3.75c, closing at 3.72½c bid. Here there was a dull movement for export and home trade, but supplies offered with a good deal of reserve; cash at 3.75c, nominal. Tank lots at 3.71½c bid and 3.80c asked; September option at 3.07c, nominal. City steam was held firmly; sales of 80 tcs at 3.45@ 3.50c. Refined was quiet; Continent, 4.20c; South American, 4.70c; compound at 3⅞@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—At the West September went down 10c on the closing out of deals, while October, to which there were some transfers, sold off only 5c, and January, which had chief attention, was also off 5c, but the larger supplies of hogs than had been looked for added to the weakness. September there was at $5.52½ to $5.60, closing at $5.52½; October at $5.65@$5.70, closing at $5.65; January at $6.80@$6.85, closing at $6.82½. Here there was continued fair export demand; sales of 750 bbls mess....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—Was down 7½@10 points on near deliveries of short ribs at the West, with a fair degree of activity, where September was at 3.07½@3.17c, closing at 3.07½@3.10c; October at 3.20@3.27½c, closing at 3.20c; January at 3.42½@3.47½c, closing at 3.45c asked.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a moderate trading, with prices held firmly; sales of 220,000 lb clear bellies at 5¼c, boxed; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 3½@3¾c, (small lots higher.) City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@ 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾c bbl; pickled hams, 9@ 9¼c; pickled shoulders, 3½@3¾c.

BEEF—Hard to sell at low prices....Quotations: Packet, $6.50@$7.50; do, in tierces, $8@ $9.50; family, $7.50@$8.50; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6.50; city extra, India mess, in tierces, $8.50@$10, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were moderately offered; $14 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at about steady prices....Bacon, 4⅝c; 180 lb, 4¼c; 160 lb, 4⅝c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 5c; pigs, 5¼c. Receipts at the West, 55,446 head. Chicago—Receipts, 45,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.50@$3.40; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,834 head; active; $2.50@$3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,120 head; 5c lower; $2.80@ $3.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $3.15@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,000 head; weak; $3@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; 5c lower; $2.65@$3. Milwaukee—Receipts, 792 head; $2.40@$3.20.

TALLOW—Exporters would pay 3⅛c for city, although not so stoutly bidding that price; they find the melters a little undecided over their asking price, as under the impression that wants are of some consequence; the talk on the part of holders is to 3¼c; they might sell at 3 3-16c; on the whole the demand was less urgent; for city edible the demand from Germany continues for soap and compound lard purposes, with the best, in tierces, bringing 3 11-16@3¾c, and 100 tcs sold at 3¾c; besides, Germany has taken latterly considerable quantities of edible from Philadelphia; for country-made exporters continue steady buyers, for England and France, with 250,000 lb taken, chiefly for the latter, in lots, at 3 5-16@3¾c; at Chicago the soap houses, home and at the Southwest, have been anxious to buy as recognizing the sharp competition from shippers, but find light supplies of choice packers, of which moderate lots have been taken at 3¼c, including 500 tcs at that; also 200 tcs No. 2 at 2¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers ask to 4¼c, but might take 4⅛c, with bidding not better than 4c, while 300,000 lb were taken at Chicago at 3¾c, which would equal 4.05c here. For lard stearine a quiet market at 4½c for Western and 4¾c for city. Of grease stearine, car lot, fair, white, sold at 3½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts hardly changed during the day and closed at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre was steady and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and steady at 10⅝c for No. 7; sales, 500 bags maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—November, 250 bags at 9.10c; December, 500 bags at 9.05c; March, 500 bags at 9.05c; total, 1,250 bags. ....Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 9.70c; October, 750 bags at 9.30c; November, 250 bags at 9.10c; December, 3,250 bags at 9.05c; January, 250 bags at 9.05c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 9.10c; total, 7,000 bags; total for day, 8,250 bags....Closing Prices: January, 9@9.05c; February, 9@9.05c; March, 9@ 9.05c; April, 9@9.05c; May, 9@9.05c; June, 9@ 9.05c; July, 9@9.05c; September, 9.65@9.70c; October, 9.22@9.35c; November, 9.10@9.15c; December, 9@9.05c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and fairly active in a scalping way, with prices 4@6 points down at the opening, and 13@16 points up at the close, and Liverpool 5@6 points down. Spot was unchanged and more active; sales of 2,579 bales to shippers and 1,737 bales to spinners, with 1,900 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	7.54@7.56	7.50	7.39	3,000
October	7.62@7.63	7.68	7.42	18,800
November	7.59@7.60	7.64	7.39	9,800
December	7.66@7.67	7.70	7.45	83,900
January	7.71@7.72	7.75	7.50	80,100
February	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.55	3,700
March	7.81@7.82	7.83	7.60	5,300
April	7.85@7.87	7.85	7.65	500
May	7.89@7.90	7.89	7.69	800
Total				205,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 51,000 bales, against 2,038 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a steady but quiet market for nearly all kinds of domestic white beans. Jobbers did not show much disposition to increase their purchases, nor was the demand for export large, freight room being scarce on the Havana boats. Sellers accepted $1.20 quite generally for choice marks of marrow and $1.05 for medium and pea. White kidney are scarce and steady at $1.25. Red kidney fairly firm, but holders are willing to sell their lots at 10 points, most marked on near deliveries. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 15,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,431 bbls pork, 11,458,606 lb lard, 11,969,450 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,643 bbls pork, 8,384,983 lb lard, 11,059,522 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 5,285 bbls pork, 12,896,997 lb lard, 17,338,940 lb meats; same time last year, 6,001 bbls pork, 8,316,644 lb lard, 15,351,425 lb meats.

POTATOES—Fair receipts; demand fairly active for choice and prices steady; low grades easy and quiet....Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 9@ 12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¼c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Receipts rather light; demand limited; unchanged....State, large, full cream, 5@ 8c; small, new, 6@8c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Dull and steady; fairly active....State, 12½@16c; Western, 14@15c; do, case, $1@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in fairly liberal supply; fancy red and blush varieties held steady; green kinds are slightly in buyers' favor. There is no great accumulation of poor grades, for which there is some demand from cheap trade at about former quotations. Bartlett pears are more plenty and tending in buyers' favor. There is little change in other table varieties, the offerings of which are moderate; outside quotations are, however, quite extreme. Western New-York plums are dull and slightly in buyers' favor. Grapes clearing up fairly well at former quotations; the supply to-day was moderate. Huckleberries mostly inferior and selling very low. Muskmelons of fancy quality are in good demand, but hard to find; most of the receipts are inferior and values show wide range. Watermelons dragging and the qualities offering are hard to move in the range quoted. Extra fancy, large, would bring a premium. Small lots of quinces received from Connecticut. Cape Cod; demand is hardly opened as yet and values uncertain; quotations represent the asking rates. We quote: Apples, choice, red varieties, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, blush varieties, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, green varieties, per bbl, $1@ $1.50; do, open heads and common, 50c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; Seckel, per bbl, $3@$4; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; other table varieties, per bbl, $2@ $3; common cooking varieties, per bbl, $1.50@ $2.25; peaches, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, prime to choice, $1.25@$1.75; do, poor to fair, 50c@$1; basket fruit, selected, 65@75c; do, straight lines, 40@60c; do, inferior, 25@35c; plums, Western New-York, table varieties, per basket, 20@35c; do, green, 20@30c; do, inferior, 10@15c; grapes, up-river, Niagara, per case, 60c @$1; Delaware, 60c@$1; black varieties, 50@75c; Delaware, per small basket, 12@15c; black kinds, per large basket, 13@15c; do, per small basket, 7@8c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@6c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Monmouth County, Rockmasack seed, 50c@$1.75; do, Jenny Lind, $1@$3.50; do, Christina, 75c@$2.50; do, South Jersey Jenny Lind, per bbl, $1@$3; do, Anne Arundel, cantaloupe, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; watermelons, average receipts, per carload, $75@ $125; do, average receipts, per 100, $5@$15; cranberries, Cape Cod, light to good color, per bbl, $4.50@$6; per crate, $1.50@$2. DRIED—Small lots of new evaporated apples are selling to jobbing trade in range of 4@5c; if strictly fancy they would bring a little more money, but not many of such have appeared. Old evaporated are working out slowly in a jobbing way at about late prices. Sun-dried little more than nominal; demand from all sources is very light. Raspberries dull and weak; so, also, are cherries and blackberries. Huckleberries steady. California apricots unchanged; fancy Morrparks, if here, would exceed present quotations. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 5½c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, State and Western, 2¼@3¼c; huckleberries, evaporated, 14c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8¼@9c; huckleberries, 1896, 8c; do, 1895, 6½@7c; blackberries, 4¼c; apricots, California, 7½@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@6¼c.

GAME—Choice fresh partridges are in light supply and firmer. Grouse about steady. Woodcock in light supply; quotations cover most lots, but fancy heavy birds would bring a premium. English snipe and golden plover firm. Receipts of grass plover are mostly from the Southwest, and show a poor average of quality; quotation is high enough for average receipts, but a few selected birds bring a premium. Redbirds have arrived, but are mostly of medium size and moving slowly. Blackbirds quiet. Small lots of rabbits are appearing; values somewhat uncertain. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1.25; grouse, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, average, per pair, 90c@$1; English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, per dozen, $1.25@$1.50; reedbirds, per dozen, 30@ 40c; blackbirds, per dozen, 15c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 7 carloads Western and over a carload of express stock. Demand was moderate and trade generally quiet and easy. The Hebrew New Year will not commence until sundown Sept. 7, and as dealers have all this week to stock up, they are in no hurry to operate. Sales were generally at 10c for both fowls and chickens, though some ordinary stock, mostly in by express, was cleaned up a trifle lower. Roosters in liberal supply and barely steady. Turkeys scarce and firm. Choice fat ducks will be wanted, but thin stock neglected. Geese in light supply and steady. We quote: Chickens, local, per lb, 10@10½c; do, Western, 10c; do, Southern, 9½@10c; fowls, local and Western, per lb, 10c; do, Southern, 9½@10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern, 50c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 15@20c. DRESSED—The week opens with very little stock carried over from previous arrivals, and while fresh receipts are liberal, the demand is sufficient to give a fairly steady tone to values of most kinds. Western dry-picked chickens, if extra large and plump, might bring a slight premium, but average best lots are freely offered at 10½@11c, and most buyers are taking scalded in preference at the same prices. Under grades of dry-picked and scalded are obtainable at 10c and less. Fowls are quite firm at unchanged prices. Old cocks a shade weaker. Turkeys are scarce and firm. Philadelphia, Long Island, and Eastern poultry is nominally unchanged, in absence of fresh arrivals. We quote: Turkeys, Western, mixed weights, per lb, 11@12½c; chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 15@16c; do, ordinary, 11@ 14c; do, Pennsylvania, 11@15c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10½@11c; do, common, 9@10c; do, scalded, choice, 10½@11c; do, ordinary, 9½@10c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, prime, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10@10½c; old cocks, Western, per lb, 6c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, per lb, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, per lb, 12@14c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair offering, and easy....Potatoes, Long Island, 75c@$1; Jersey, 75c@$1; sweets, $1.25@$2; cabbage, per 100, $2.50 @$3.50; onions, per bbl, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@25c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1.25@ $2.50; corn, per 100, 40c@$1.00.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand only for small lots at steady prices....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Market firm on expected decreased crop, with inquiry fair....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3⅝@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was quoted easy and without demand. Refined unchanged and very quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅜c....Cut-loaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅝@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@4½c; softs, 3⅝@ 4¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are moderate, and, with a fair demand, the market holds steady for desirable grades of hay. Straw dull. We quote: Hay, new per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, old, prime, 90@92½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@87½c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 40@50c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 45@55c; do, tangled rye, 45@50c; oat and wheat, 30@35c.

HOPS—Market easy, with a light demand from shippers or brewers....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@ 7½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Prices show but little change, with demand light....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.

LEATHER—Home trade buying moderately and prices unchanged....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 16c

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

INJUNCTION AGAINST RATE CUTTING DISSOLVED.

The Limited Jurisdiction of Judge Simonton's Court Will Not Permit It to Interfere with the Warfare Between the Seaboard Air Line and Other Southern Lines—Statement by President Samuel Spencer of the Southern.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Judge C. H. Simonton this morning filed his decision dismissing the bill and dissolving the injunction in the famous railroad injunction case. It will be remembered that the court issued a temporary injunction against the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern States Freight Association prohibiting them from cutting rates or from continuing the war in which they were engaged. The case was heard at Greenville on Aug. 15 and attracted attention throughout the country. The arguments at the hearing of the case were restricted to the jurisdiction of the court.

In closing his decision Judge Simonton says:

"The temptation to enter upon the discussion of the interesting points involved is very great, but there seems to be no escape from the conclusions reached. The limited jurisdiction of the court stops us at the threshold. It is ordered that the temporary restraining order heretofore in force be dissolved, and that the bill be dismissed, each party paying his own costs."

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, said yesterday afternoon: "I am just advised that the injunction against the cutting of rates has been dissolved, and the bill dismissed by Judge Simonton in the case of Receiver Averill of the Port Royal and Augusta against the other railroads. It is impossible to say now what will follow. Everything depends probably upon what action the Seaboard Air Line will take. If they again make wholesale reductions in rates, the other lines will no doubt arrange for an immediate meeting to determine what can best be done to conserve the revenues of lines in Southern territory."

Default in Union Pacific Interest.

The semi-annual interest due Sept. 1 on the Union Pacific extended 8 per cent. sinking-fund bonds will not be paid at present because there are no funds. The Union Trust Company of this city, which is the Trustee of the mortgage, has, since the Union Pacific receivership, been paying the interest on these bonds out of the revenues from land sales remitted by the Union Pacific Land Commissioner. Of late the sales of Union Pacific lands have been slow and infrequent, and the amount of Union Pacific cash now in the hands of the trust company is considerably short of the sum required to meet the September interest. The total amount of the 8 per cent. sinking-fund bonds outstanding is $3,730,000, and the half year's interest due on those bonds to-day figures up $149,200.

A formal demand has been made by the trust company upon the Union Pacific receivers for funds with which to pay this interest, but the receivers have no means of complying with the demand.

Suit to Recover Bonds.

An old suit has come up in a new form in the United States Circuit Court in this city. A bill of complaint was filed yesterday by Albert H. Hubbard of Sioux City, John Pierce, R. J. Chase, and others against the Manhattan Trust Company and the Wyoming Pacific Improvement Company for first mortgage bonds of the Nebraska and Western Railway Company, to the amount of $1,000,000 and upward, which, they allege, were fraudulently hypothecated with the Manhattan Trust Company, through the manipulations of French, who is now dead. French was President of the Manhattan Trust Company and also of the Improvement company from 1888 to 1890. This suit has been in the courts many years in various forms.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 63,179 tons, as compared with 58,505 tons the previous week and 56,695 tons last year. The Erie Railroad carried 7,383 tons; the Michigan Central, 7,373 tons; the Lake Shore, 7,226 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 6,835 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 6,341 tons; the Pan Handle, 6,315 tons; the Nickel Plate, 6,017 tons; the Wabash, 6,331 tons; the Grand Trunk, 5,733 tons, and the Big Four, 3,516 tons.

To Restrain the Reading.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Thayer heard a motion made by the New-England Knitting Company to issue a writ of prohibition restraining the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad from taking out a telephone in the Winsted station. On Aug. 3 Judge Warner, in the Court of Common Pleas, issued a writ of injunction in the same cause.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—General Passenger and Freight Agent J. C. Anderson of the Ontario and Western Railroad has in his possession photographs of two large salmon trout, caught a few days ago in the west branch of the Delaware River, near Walton, on the line of the railroad named. One fish was 33 inches long and weighed 10½ pounds; the other fish was 30 inches long and weighed 7¾ pounds.

—According to the Railway Age, the number of railroads in the hands of receivers on June 30, 1896, was 150, with a mileage of 29,994 and a capitalization of $1,900,101,000.

—H. P. Eagar, late General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad, has been made Manager of the Chattanooga Car Service Association.

—Within the week ending Aug. 22 the Pennsylvania Railroad carried over its lines east and west of Pittsburg and Erie 296,532 tons of coal and coke.

—J. M. Scrogin is now Master Mechanic of the St. Louis Southwestern of Texas and the Tyler Southeastern, succeeding Thomas Inglis, deceased.

—F. M. Bisbee is the new Superintendent of Tracks, Bridges, and Buildings for the St. Louis and San Francisco.

—C. H. Prescott, Second Vice President of the Northern Pacific, has severed his connection with that company.

—President Skitt of the Princess Anne Railroad in Virginia is spending a week or two in the Adirondacks.

—C. W. Spencer is to retire from the Superintendency of the Canadian Pacific's Eastern Division.

—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will be held today.

—C. W. Risley has resigned as Superintendent of the Lima Northern Railroad.

His Punch Looked Like a Pistol.

BOGOTA, N. J., Aug. 31.—Two men who looked like tramps stepped out in the road in front of Richard Johnson of Haverstraw, N. Y., as he was walking between here and East Hackensack last night. They ordered Johnson to throw up his hands. He is a conductor on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. He drew his nickel-plated ticket punch and, pointing it at the highwaymen, yelled at them to get out. They ran away.

Colored Twins Abandoned.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—Two healthy colored boy twins were found wrapped in clothes on the stoop of Mrs. Fannie Seaman's cottage, at Bayswater, this morning. The babies were taken to the police station and the Poormaster was notified to take charge of them. There was nothing found on the babies that would give any clue to their identity.

HOME FROM THE COUNTRY.

Railroads and Steamboats Taxed with Summer Resort Baggage.

The annual migration from the summering places along the coast and in the mountains has begun, as shown by the large amount of baggage handled at the various stations. In the baggage department of the New-Jersey Central Sandy Hook route yesterday was a sea of trunks and a small army of express wagons.

The agent for the United States Express Company, Mr. Wall, handled over 350 trunks, besides a large number of bicycles.

The New-York Transfer Company's agent, Mr. Golding, stated that his checks called for over 500 pieces of baggage. Both companies had a number of assistants and trucks on hand in anticipation.

Baggage handlers on the New-Jersey Central Railroad pier had over 3,000 pieces of baggage to look after yesterday afternoon. Mr. McQuade, in charge of the New-York Transfer Company's force at this point, superintended. He said that charges had not advanced. Mr. Murphy, transfer agent, stated that the traffic from New-York was lighter this year than during the corresponding period last Fall.

The Pennsylvania Railroad pier, foot of Barclay Street, was filled with the baggage of returning New-Yorkers from Summer resorts, and twenty-five men were busy distributing and sorting. Over 1,000 checks represented the number of pieces. Most of the traffic was from over the division of the road taking in Elberon, Toms River, Barnegat, Island Heights, Seaside Park, Chadwick, Bayhead, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Branchport, Deal Beach, Monmouth Beach, Little Silver, Matawan, and Cliffwood.

The New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad brought 800 pieces of baggage from yesterday's early trains. Comparatively little outgoing baggage was received.

Traffic at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad pier also indicated the homeward flux. William B. Long, the Westcott Express agent, said they handled about 600 pieces, most of which was destined for Harlem. The burden of the baggage came from Bloomfield, Berkeley Heights, Bellevue, Orange, Morristown, Summit, Mount Arlington, Hopatcong, Stanhope, Hackettstown, Stansburg, and Mount Pocono.

Some 1,100 pieces were received at the Fall River Line pier, principally from Newport. R. Larkin, the express agent, expects that the rush of incoming baggage will continue during the next fifteen days. Baggage is received here from Mount Desert, Martha's Vineyard, and New-Bedford, while much of the baggage from resorts along the eastern end of Long Island Sound send their baggage by the Norwich Line from New-London.

By the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad several hundred trunks were received yesterday morning, principally from the neighborhood of Fallsburg.

The largest consignment of baggage received on the Hudson River piers was during last week.

Indications of the breaking up of the season at Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, and the White Mountains were noticed in the quantities of baggage checked from those places, upward of 10,000 pieces being received.

The Saugerties Line boats, from the Catskills, Hudson, Coxsackie, Athens, and the Adirondack regions also had a great quantity of incoming baggage. The Mary Powell brought from Poughkeepsie a large number of trunks for city delivery.

The baggage room of the New-York Central yesterday was filled with trunks received by early trains. The Westcott Express had eight trucks, twenty wagons, and twenty-five men busily engaged in forwarding consignments. George H. Griffiths, the company's agent, said he had checks for 5,000 pieces. He forwarded on Saturday 4,000 pieces. He expects the rush of return baggage to continue for a week. The Central baggage room received about 150 bicycles yesterday.

The premature cool weather is assumed to be accountable for the early return from the country, while many return at this time because of the approach of the school term.

TRIED TO SWALLOW A BILL.

Michael Burns Accused of Passing Imitations of Money.

Michael Burns of 7 Second Street, who was arrested Sunday for passing fraudulent bills, was remanded in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, until to-day for examination.

The bills in size and appearance resemble National bank notes. They are drawn on the Tallahassee Railroad of Florida, and are of the two-dollar denomination. It is charged that on Friday morning he passed one of the bills on Philip Blau of 12 Stanton Street, who reported the matter to the police.

While being searched at the Eldridge Street Police Station, after his arrest, Burns was observed to place something in his mouth and try to swallow it. After a vigorous clubbing he dislodged one of the bills. It was the only one he had, but $49 in good money was found in his pockets.

REDUCE WAGES OR CLOSE MILLS

Three Thousand Persons in Yonkers Will Be Affected by a Cut.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The worsted mill a part of the big carpet works of Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company closed down on Friday night last, throwing 700 men and women out of work. To-night it was announced in the other mills of the company that two weeks hence all wages would be reduced 10 per cent. This order affects 3,000 persons. The employes fear a repetition of their experience in 1893, when the shops all closed down for five months.

Secretary Harold Brown, when seen to-night, said the company was forced to do something owing to the dull times. The company thought it best for all to reduce wages and keep all the employes possible at work. It was a matter of choice. The mills would either have to shut down or the wages be reduced, and the company did what it thought was best.

NEVER TOO OLD TO MARRY.

Bridegroom Seventy Years Old and Bride a Year Younger.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 31.—Considerable surprise was expressed today when it became generally known that Prof. Richard Schepegrell of this place and Mrs. Mary Neilson of Brooklyn had been married a week ago. The bridegroom is seventy years old, while the age of the bride is sixty-nine.

The professor had been married before, and has six grown children. He is the oldest member of the Musicians' Union in New-York, and has filled engagements in nearly all the New-York City theatres.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Ensign E. L. Bennett transferred from the Columbia to the New-York; Lieut. C. Thomas detached from the Hydrographic Office and granted three months' sick leave; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes from the Philadelphia Naval Hospital to the Washington Navy Yard, being relieved by Assistant Surgeon L. Morris.

—Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. E. King detached from the Newark, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Army.

—Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Assistant Quartermaster, First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the State University of Wisconsin and ordered to take charge of the construction of the new military post of Fort Hancock, N. J.

—The following transfers in the First Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Barry A. Smith, from Company A to Company K, exchanging with Second Lieut. Charles L. Bent.

—First Lieut. William L. Kenly, Jr., First Artillery, is relieved from duty at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and will join his battery.

EIGHT YEARS TO SERVE PAPERS

Mr. Tenny Will Have to Answer for Contempt.

Henry J. Tenny, who has a number of confectionery stores in this city, failed to appear yesterday in the City Court for examination in supplementary proceedings. Justice Schuchman noted his default, and Tenny will have to appear on some day fixed by the Justice and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The order for Tenny's examination was obtained by August Gast on a judgment for a printing bill, amounting to $600, contracted in 1885. After obtaining the judgment against Tenny, Gast's counsel tried to serve Tenny with an order to appear in supplementary proceedings.

Process servers searched for Tenny for nearly eight years, according to the story told by Lawyer George Robinson, but could not find him. About two weeks ago a book agent entered Mr. Robinson's office and tried to sell him a set of books. Among other persons she named as having subscribed for the books was Tenny. Mr. Robinson learned from this that Tenny had an office in the Gerken Building, in Chambers Street. He asked the book agent if she was willing to serve Tenny with the order for his appearance in supplementary proceedings.

The young woman agreed, and was successful.

CRUSHED BY A STREET CAR.

Timothy Crowley Injured While Standing Beside His Truck.

James Doyle of 341 East Ninety-fourth Street, the driver of a Fourth Avenue street car, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge made by Policeman Treubig of the Mulberry Street Station of "permitting a horse car of which he was in charge to collide against the body of Timothy Crowley." The complainant asked that Doyle be detained until Crowley could appear in court.

Nothing was said in the complaint to indicate that Crowley was seriously injured or that he was even hurt, and Magistrate Crane paroled Doyle in the custody of the Superintendent of the street car company.

Crowley was taken after the accident to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said his skull and thigh were crushed. His condition was critical at a late hour last night.

The accident occurred in front of 215 Centre Street. Crowley was standing by his truck when Doyle's car came along. He was caught between the car and his truck.

The injured truckman's home is at 162 Elm Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...5:26	Sun sets...6:32	Moon rises..11:29

HIGH WATER SEPT. 1.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:52 A. M.	1:10 A. M.	2:59 A. M.
1:28 P. M.	1:48 P. M.	3:37 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 25
Biela	St. Lucia	Aug. 25
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
J. W. Taylor	St. Lucia	Aug. 20
Mohawk	London	Aug. 20
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 29

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Aachen	Bremen	Aug. 21
El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 29
Havel	Bremen	Aug. 25
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Aug. 30
Seguranca	Havana	Aug. 29
Taormina	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 20
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 26

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

America	London	Aug. 22
Island	Christiansand	Aug. 21
Llandaff City	Swansea	Aug. 20

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 30
Hankow	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 25

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

Comal	Galveston	Aug. 29
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Seminole	Sept. 1	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Aurania	Sept. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C.of Birm'ham	Sept. 1	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Monte	Sept. 1	Brunswick	Pier 35 N. R.
Alamo	Sept. 2	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Sept. 2	W'ind. Isl's	20 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Sept. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal	Sept. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
C.of Wash'ton	Sept. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Alene	Sept. 5	Galveston	24 State St.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Idaho	Sept. 5	Hull	22 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bremen	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod.Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 8	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K.Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C.of Nebraska	Sept. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug. 31.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Aug. 21, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New-Orleans Aug. 25, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Aug. 21, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:27 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Aug. 28, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Kessler, Bremen Aug. 22, via Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico Aug. 22, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Thompson, Manaos Aug. 13, via Barbados, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Aug. 25, with mdse and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles Aug. 8, via Naples and Denia, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon Aug. 24, with mdse and passengers to the Columbian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Antilia, (Br.,) Hurd, Nassau Aug. 25, via Governors Harbor 26th, with mdse and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick Aug. 28, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Advance, for Colon; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

Ship City of Athens, for Freemantle, Australia.

Bark Nemesi, for Rangoon.

Brig Havilah, for Belfast, Ireland.

Spoken.

Ship Mistley Hall, (Br.,) Peters, from New-York May 31 for Yokohama, was spoken July 25, in lat 32 S, lon 13 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York for Flushing for orders, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New-York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Astral (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Port Darwin, (Br.,) Capt. Warey, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Oberon, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New-York June 26, arr. at Port Natal Aug. 1.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York June 11, arr. at Port Natal Aug. 1.

SS Wilgannia, (Br.,) Capt. Pentin, from New-York June 25, arr. at Algoa Bay Aug. 5.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New-York Aug. 18 for Dover for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Karisruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Gross, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Aug. 22 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Marsello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Aug. 18 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Naples and Marseilles for New-York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, sld. from Stettin for New-York Aug. 28.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York Aug. 29.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Capt. Bisson, sld. from Para for New-York Aug. 29.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Marseilles Aug. 29.

SS Alban, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. here to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, from New-York Aug. 19, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Auranía, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lady Furness";)

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamer Lady Furness, (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamships Normannia,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Southampton, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Inagua and Haiti, per steamship Schleswig; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Nasmyth, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Nasmyth";) at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises Hamburg-American Line of the

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO

TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN HAWAII.

The VOLCANO of KILAUEA, the largest active volcano in the world, is now in a state of violent eruption, never before equaled in the history of the Islands.

All who can spare the time should witness this marvelous sight. The steamer of the OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY sailing from SAN FRANCISCO on SEPT. 17 offers unsurpassed accommodations for visiting the Island. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 114 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.

Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM		Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM	
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM		Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM	
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM		Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM	

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM		Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM	

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM		Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM	
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM		Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM	

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | •HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa